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ONE PENNY



THEIR GRAND DUCAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

Notes of the Week.

In the House of Lords Lord Brougham has called attention to the civil war raging in America. He expressly avowed his conviction that neither France nor England ought to interfere in the quarrel; but he urged the Americans to listen to the voice of calmer people than themselves and put an end to the war. In the course of his brief speech he drew a most dismal picture of the state of society in America; and said if the war continued he should be bound to admit that the worst stain on the American character was not its domestic slavery. Lord Brougham moved the second reading of his Game Law Amendment Bill, the object of which he explained to be to enable police constables, between sunset and eight o'clock in the morning, to take into custody, without warrant, anyone whom they may suspect of having game, or snares for game, in his possession. The bill also gave other powers to the police. Earl Granville opposed the measure, which was supported by Earl Derby. After some discussion, the Lord Chancellor recommended that the bill should be withdrawn, and another bill introduced at once, containing only such clauses as were likely to meet with general approval. This course was agreed to by Lord Brougham, and the bill was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons Mr. Dawson gave notice of a motion in reference to the extortionate cab and omnibus fares charged in the metropolis. In reply to Sir W. Gairney, Sir G. Grey said that he thought, before any measure was introduced in reference to the game laws, the whole subject should be inquired into in select committee. Lord Palmerston, replying to Mr. Hopwood, who had asked whether the Government intended to interfere in the American war, said that any such interference would be likely to aggravate the sufferings of the people in the manufacturing districts. No doubt both her Majesty's Government and the French Government would be delighted to avail themselves of any opportunity of mediation which might appear likely to be attended with success; but at present a proposal to mediate would be ill-timed, and would be sure to be rejected by both the disputants. On a motion for some papers relating to the Thames embankment, Lord R. Montagu entered into a long explanation of the reasons why he had brought forward the name of Mr. Higgins on Friday night in connection with the proceedings in committee. This explanation brought on contradictions from Mr. Horsman, Colonel Knox, and Sir W. Jolliffe; and Lord Palmerston summed up the whole affair by telling Lord Robert that he had found a mare's nest. The Fortification Bill was then brought under discussion on the motion for its second reading. Sir F. Smith moved an amendment for a return of the contracts which had been entered into, what proportion of work was completed, and what injury would be done to the public service by a postponement of any of the proposed works. Mr. Gregory seconded the motion. The debate was continued by several speakers. On a division the bill was read a second time by 158 votes to 56.

SATURDAY was the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation. The Royal Standard was hoisted at all the Government establishments. The day was observed as a general holiday in the royal arsenals.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the City Bank is announced for the 15th July.

THE Board of Trade returns for the month of May were issued last week, and are of an unexpectedly favourable character, inasmuch as they indicate a decided recovery in the export trade. The exports of home produce and manufactures in the previous month (April) were 10 per cent. less than in April 1861, and 13 per cent. less than in 1860. The exports for May, however, having reached £11,298,587, are more by £92,517 than in the corresponding month of last year, and more by £349,399, or 3 per cent., than in May, 1860.

On Friday evening the 27th ult. his Excellency Stephen Allen Benson, President of the Liberian Republic, was entertained at a banquet, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Lord Brougham occupied the chair. Covers were laid for 200 guests, many of whom were ladies. Among those present we noticed many well-known supporters of the anti-slavery movement.

A NEW CAB REGULATION.—Numerous complaints having been made to the Commissioners of Police of cabmen refusing to take fares on the plea of being engaged, Sir Richard Mayne, under the powers of the Hackney Carriage Act, has directed that boards with the words "Engaged" and "Disengaged" be supplied to each cab, the drivers of which (under a penalty for neglecting to do so) are to hang one of these, as the case may be, in a conspicuous place on the splash-boards of their respective vehicles.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted for the week ending the 21st of June, on 19,218 miles, to £571,839, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 9,951 miles, to £555,662 showing an increase of 297 miles, and of £16,117 in the receipts.

An order was made on Saturday by the Master of the Rolls for the winding up of the Consols Insurance Association. It was stated that while the income from premiums was only about £2,500 a year, the expenses (including £1,000 a year to the managing director, and £300 a year to the actuary), were between £4,000 and £10,000.

On Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, a serious collision, which resulted in loss of life, took place on the river, near Greenwich, between a small boat containing several persons and a steaming tug which was towing a vessel to London. The boat was run down and completely smashed, one of the party, a young woman, being drowned, and a young man receiving such severe injuries, that when picked up he was removed to the Dreadnought hospital-ship. The remainder of the party were with difficulty saved, and the body of the female was afterwards found and conveyed to the Millwall dead-house, to await a coroner's inquest.

The benches of the Inner Temple have decided upon not admitting the public to the Temple Gardens on Sundays, and notices to that effect are exhibited at all the entrances. Persons holding chambers in the Temple, with their families and servants, will be admitted as heretofore.

IMPROVED STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—On Monday morning, at five o'clock, an improved steam land fire-engine, by Shand and Mason, of the Blackfriars-road, was publicly tested at the chief brigade station in Watling-street, before Captain Shaw and several scientific gentlemen. The machine weighs only 31 cwt., and can be drawn with as much ease as one of the common hand-engines by two horses, as the wheels are 5 feet high. The water was discharged in a steady column above 151 feet perpendicularly. The trial was pronounced successful.

The railway system of return tickets at a fare-and-a-half has been adopted by the Directors of the Great Eastern Steam Ship, which has again sailed for New York.

THE Langham Hotel Company (Limited) is announced, with a proposed capital of £150,000 in shares of £10 each. As regards the respectability and practical character of the management there is nothing to be desired. It is intended to erect an hotel "on a scale of comfort and magnificence hitherto unattained in London" on the grounds known as Mansfield House and gardens, Langham-place. The site, it is contended, is unsurpassed, not the least of its advantages being its proximity to the proposed Metropolitan Railway Station in Portland-place. The terms of the agreement entered into with the present lessee of the property are described as highly advantageous. The directors announce their intention of adopting a graduated scale of charges, with a view to the accommodation of families. The prospectus contains the very proper and bona fide stipulation that in the event of the subscriptions not amounting to three-fourths of the capital the deposits will be returned in full.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

THE French Legislative Session of 1862 was brought to a close on the 20th ult. The President stated that the Committee on the Budget had come to an arrangement with the Council of State for a new wording of Article 10 of the Budget, which had been sent back for examination. The new wording declared that a taxpayer having several residences should pay the duty on horses and carriages in the commune where he was assessed for the personal tax, but that the amount of duty was to be levied according to the amount required for the commune where the population was the highest. The article was adopted with that wording. The bill approving a convention between the Northern Railway Company and the Minister of Public Works was adopted; as was that to increase the number of judges at the Civil Tribunal of First Instance at Paris; likewise that according a pension of 5,000fr. to Mme. Halévy; as well as some minor bills. The President then rose and said:—

"Gentlemen,—We have just passed through a long and laborious session. It is well that the country should know, if it has lasted a long time, that is not the fault of anyone. That circumstance was caused by the introduction of a new system of finance which necessitated a considerable alteration in the accounts and tables, and forced the Government to present several bills, as well as the budget, later than usual. But the Chamber and the committees—and I would add the Council of State, if it belonged to me to speak of it—rivalled each other in zeal and application in the accomplishment of their labours. I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the co-operation which you have constantly afforded me. If by chance at any time I have ruffled any individual's susceptibilities—(from all sides, 'No, no')—if I obliged some members to give way before the will of the Chamber, they must pardon me, as I never did so but unwillingly. I have always acted from a sense of duty—never with a personal intention. It is well, gentlemen, to bear in mind that self-dignity and deference are the first duties of a member towards the Chamber to which he belongs. It is that which constitutes the force and dignity of an assembly. (Applause.) Continue, I pray you, to confirm my authority by your confidence. I will only employ it in the interests of your labours and your dignity. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, in virtue of Articles 41 and 46 of the Constitution, and in conformity with the decrees of April 23 and June 7 of the present year, I now declare the session of the Legislative Body for 1862 to be closed."

The Deputies then separated, with repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

Another phase has developed itself in the eternal Mires case. The Court of Cassation has annulled the judgment of the Court of Douai, which set Mires free. It should be explained, however, that the reversal will not affect Mires by depriving him of his liberty or subjecting him to a new trial—it merely takes away from the Douai decision the character of a precedent to govern similar cases.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has agreed to the Budget as submitted by the ministry by 215 against 91 votes.

Garibaldi and Prince Humbert arrived at Palermo on the 29th ult., unexpectedly. They will be present at the inauguration of the National Rifle Association. Prince Humbert will preside.

Garibaldi has addressed the people, urging upon them the necessity for concord. The city is illuminated.

The Senate has passed the budget.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Marquis Pepoli stated that the Italian bishops had been forbidden to proceed to Rome for the purpose of participating in political acts.

Garibaldi has delivered a speech at Palermo, advising concord between parties and in families. He said there were three open wounds in Italy—viz., Muratist, Papal rule, and Bourbonism, against all of which the citizens of Palermo should be on their guard. He concluded by speaking in violent terms of the late meeting of prelates at Rome.

RUSSIA.

The incendiarism in Russia is spreading from St. Petersburg to the provinces. At Tiflis, on the 16th of May, ten houses have been burnt; at Mohilev on the 9th twenty houses; at Czernichow on the 11th, forty-four houses, 133 shops, and the church. Acts of incendiarism at Novogorod are reported, but details are wanting.

Among the numerous arrests which have been made, much is said respecting the disappearance of Colonel Rostoff, aide-de-camp of the Emperor. He is accused of being affiliated to the secret societies, and in correspondence with "the Korokol." What adds to the sensation produced by this incident is the fact that the colonel, now painted to as a revolutionist, is the son of the general who by his revelations rendered the insurrection of 1825 abortive, and who was thenceforth always the devoted confidant of Nicholas.

An imperial ukase has been published ordaining the establishment of an university at Odessa for New Russia, and granting the concession for the construction of a railway from St. Petersburg to the harbour of Oranienbaum.

The *Invalide Russe* says:—"General Ludors has been relieved of the command-in-chief of the army in Poland, and of the governorship of that kingdom, and has been granted leave of absence, on account of the wound he lately received."

"The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed commander of the first corps d'armee."

THE HERZEGOVINA.

The Paris papers publish the following despatch from Ragusa, dated the 29th ult:—

"The march of Dervisch Pasha on Alberi has been arrested by the barricades erected by the inhabitants. The Turkish army, however, was not attacked."

"On his return Dervisch Pasha found a despatch from Omar Pasha, ordering him to retreat."

"He is now at Baziniani."

POLAND.

The Grand Duke Constantine left St. Petersburg for Warsaw on Tuesday last. General Ludors returns on account of the wound which he lately received from a pistol shot in the Saxon Garden at Warsaw.

SERVIA.

The mission of the Turkish commissioner is only to put a stop to hostilities and institute an inquiry into the present state of affairs. The pending questions between Servia and Turkey will be settled elsewhere. Perfect order and tranquillity prevail in Belgrade.

MONTE NEGRO.

On the 25th ult. Dervisch Pasha marched in the direction of Ruine, and on the evening of that day a battle took place at Kilita, in which the Montenegrins were repulsed. On the 26th ult., Dervisch Pasha continued his march towards Niksch. Another battle took place near Spoz, in which the Montenegrins suffered considerably.

SPAIN.

In the Senate, Senor Calderon Colomer expressed a hope that

the action of France in Mexico would not exceed the limits of the London Convention.

The minister added that Spain would still exercise sufficient influence to obtain legitimate satisfaction, for she had not abandoned the employment of the necessary means.

PORTUGAL.

It is positively affirmed that the King is betrothed to the Princess of Savoy.

MEXICO.

After the battle on the 28th April at the heights of Acuitzingo, in which the French sustained a repulse, the Mexican army successively fell back upon Ixtapa, San Augustin del Palmar, Acuitzingo, Acozac, and Puebla.

The French army continued its march slowly, on account of the length of its convoys. It arrived without any fresh engagement on the 5th May, at 5.30 a.m., before Puebla, in which the Mexicans had fortified themselves. The French immediately attacked the town. The progress of the engagement was telegraphed every hour to the city of Mexico. It would be impossible to describe the agitation caused by the successive arrival of these despatches, announcing the unsuccessful attempts of the French army not only to carry the heights of Guadalupe and Loreto, situated a few hundred yards eastward of Puebla, and covering the town, but also Puebla itself.

When at eight o'clock in the evening the telegraph announced the definite retreat of the French with great loss, no one believed the news; even the Mexicans themselves doubted it. The heights of Guadalupe and Loreto were, in fact, never considered formidable, and were fortified in a temporary and incomplete manner. It is not, therefore, yet understood here how 4,000 French troops fighting with a courage which their enemies are the first to extol, were not able to carry them after several useless and murderous attacks.

AMERICA.

The details of the news brought by the Persia are very interesting. It seems that the foray of the Confederates on the 15th June was entirely successful, so far as it went. They appear, however, to have been guilty of most barbarous conduct in killing defenceless teamsters and others in charge of stores. Our special correspondent says that the raid had caused great dissatisfaction in McLean's army—not merely because of its success, but that it should not have been prepared against. General Shields had sustained a reverse at Fort Republic. He was attacked by an overwhelming force of Confederates under General Jackson, and after maintaining his ground for some time was compelled to give way. General Jackson appears to have been largely reinforced, and despatches express a belief that the Confederates will endeavour to hold the Valley of the Shenandoah. The citizens of Memphis are not at all indisposed to resume the Union rule. Business there is carried on with the greatest freedom, and the state of things generally is much improved.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

HER Majesty, it is said, has signified her intention to confer the Military Grand Cross of her Order of the Bath on his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, as an acknowledgment of the important services rendered by him to this country.

His Highness left the First residence of Mr. Larking on Saturday last, and honoured the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton with his company at breakfast, at their residence, Hamilton House, Arlington-street. He paid a visit in the afternoon to the show of the Royal Agricultural Society, in Battersea-park, and in the evening honoured their excellencies the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus with his company at dinner, at their residence, in Bryanston-square.

The Viceroy left the residence of the Turkish Embassy yesterday afternoon for Woolwich, and went on board his steam-yacht.

The Viceroy is expected at Liverpool on Sunday next. On the following day he will be taken on a tour of inspection through the town, and probably give a sail on the river. In the evening of the same day the Mayor gives a banquet at the Town Hall, in compliment to his Highness, who will be present, with a number of distinguished guests.

His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt received a visit on Sunday last from the Duc d'Anmale, at the residence of the Turkish Embassy. On Monday the Viceroy went in his yacht, which was lying off Woolwich Arsenal, for some distance down the river, in order to try the speed and trim of the vessel, which has recently undergone some alterations. His Highness was accompanied by Captain the Hon. James R. Drummond, R.N., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Henry Murray, and other British naval officers.

It is understood that his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt will give a *feite* on Wednesday, the 16th of July, on board his yacht, now lying off Woolwich Arsenal. The guests invited upon the occasion will include several members of the Royal family, and those of the aristocracy and gentry whose hospitality his Highness has enjoyed during his stay in England.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual tournament of British marksmen, commenced on Monday upon Wimbledon Common. Shooting commenced by a competition amongst the members of Middlesex volunteer corps for the bronze medal of the association. Pool shooting, always so popular and remunerative at these gatherings, took place not only at the ordinary targets, at ranges of from 200 to 600 yards, but at the moveable mark, which is dignified with the poetic title of "the running deer"; and it is a perfectly safe prediction, that a whole host of ardent gentlemen in green or grey, will cheerfully pay their money in the hope of rivaling some of those achievements which made Hawk-eye or Chingachhook the idols of their youth. The arrangements for sighting targets extend all over the afternoon, as regards those of 200, 500, and 600 yards. At 200 and 1,000 yards they may be sighted from 1 to 3, and for the long range from 1 to 2.

On Saturday, the 5th July, at three p.m., will take place that long-expected match, the rumour of which was for a few days one of the "sensations" of London society. Although neither Lord Westbury nor Mr. Denison are prepared to level barrels in this contest, eleven good men and true from either house—a number, by the by, which is happily suggestive of a cricket match between the two branches of our Legislature—will contend for the palm of victory. The representatives of the House of Lords will be:—The Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Albion, Lord Bolton, Earl Duke, Lord Lonsborough, Lord Lovat, Duke of Marlborough, Earl Somers, Lord Sheffield, Lord Vernon, and Lord Whamcliffe. The House of Commons will have as their champions:—Lord Bury, Mr. Dillwyn, Lord Elcho, Mr. W. E. Forster (of Bradford), Lord Grey de Wilton, Earl Grosvenor, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Hastings Russell, Mr. Talbot, Mr. H. Vivian, and Mr. H. Wyndham. The fact of their being no "precedent" for such an encounter will probably not prevent it from being one of the most interesting events of the season.

Mrs. Drummond.—A large party of the members of both Houses of Parliament, went on Thursday, over the old works of the Metropolitan Main Drainage Works. Mr. Langley, the engineer, attended them.

Home News.

THAMES EMBANKMENT.—The report of the select committee has been published. They report in favour of the roadway being stopped at Whitehall instead of Westminster Bridge.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Sunday evening many hundreds of persons, who were attracted to Westminster Abbey by the announcement that the Bishop of Oxford would preach, failed to obtain admission, the nave, in which service was performed, having become densely packed in the course of a few minutes after the doors were opened. Prayers were intoned by the Rev. Precentor Haden, and the Lessons read by the Dean. The Bishop preached from the new pulpit, from the 12th chapter of the book of Ecclesiastes, 7th verse:—"The spirit shall return unto God who gave it." In the course of his very eloquent sermon his words paid a well-deserved tribute to the memory of Bishop Mackenzie and the Earl Canning who was buried in the Abbey only a few days previously.

THE DOG SHOW, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, which opened on the 24th ult., drew each day a vast concourse of visitors, including some of the principal aristocracy. Dogs of all sorts, breeds, sizes, colours, and value were ranged around the spacious building: the room was deafening, every variety of bark being concentrated in one terrific canine babel. Prizes to the amount of £200 were distributed.

A COURT-MARTIAL, held at Agra on the 24th of April last, presents one or two novel points. Lieut. Glover, desirous of testing the penetrant power of clay bullets, compelled one Meer Khan to stand target, invested only with a coarse quilt. Of course Meer Khan came to grief; but the court-martial recommended that Lieut. Glover be dealt leniently with, on the ground of indiscretion and high folly. This has given occasion to the commander-in-chief to read a sharp lecture to the officers composing the court, refusing to read a sharp lecture, and winding up, characteristically, by observing that his Excellency cannot believe that if the act had been committed by any friend or relative of any member of the court, they would have come to the same conclusion. And so the frolicsome lieutenant was consigned for three months to the Fort of Agra—a punishment which Sir Hugh Rose pronounces by far too lenient.—*Home and Abroad.*

THE COMMEMORATION AT OXFORD.—The announcement that the University intended to confer the honorary degree upon several eminent personages gave a decided impetus to the arrangements. The greatest satisfaction was expressed in all quarters that the same Minister was amongst those selected for distinction. Lord Chamberlain was met with a reception commensurate with his high character and great public services.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT BLANKENHAGEN.—A meeting of the Common Council has been convened for Thursday, when the design of the position on this protracted question will, it is believed, be final.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Readers would doubtless feel interested in an account of the land in which for the future our Princess Alice is to dwell; we, therefore, here give a slight sketch of it.

It is a state of West Germany, divided into three provinces, called Upper Hesse, Starkenburg and Rhenish Hesse, the chief towns and population of which are Giessen, 7,300; Darmstadt, 40,000; and Mayence, 40,500; the total population, 783,400. The surface of the country is very diversified, consisting of level plains and mountain tracts. It is especially an agricultural country, and addition to supplying its own dense population, exports corn in considerable quantities. The money in circulation is the florin, equivalent to 1s. 8d., divided into sixty kreutzers. The Government is a limited Monarchy, hereditary in the male line. The States consist of two Chambers. The first composed of members of the Grand Ducal House, the mediatised nobility, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the head Protestant ecclesiastical, the Chancellor of the University of Giessen, and ten citizens nominated for life by the Grand Duke. The second Chamber consists of six deputies from the knights or inferior nobility, who pay direct taxes to the amount of three hundred florins annually, ten deputies from the knights, and thirty-four from the freehold landholders, contributing direct taxes of one hundred florins a year. The deputies are elected every six years, and the Chambers meet at least once in the year. No changes in the laws can take place without their sanction, but they never assume the initiative in legislation, they are only the right of petitioning for new laws, which are then submitted to them by the Minister.

By the Constitution of 1820 every subject enjoys freedom of person and property, and the free exercise of religion. All are under the law, and all, except the members of the mediaised noble houses, are liable to military service from twenty to twenty-five years of age. This service may, however, be performed by substitutes obtained on moderate terms. The contingent furnished to the army of the Confederation is 6,195 men, but the permanent establishment amounts to 6,462 men. Mayence, the most important fortress in Germany, is garrisoned by equal numbers of Prussian and Russian troops. The press is free, and the abuse of freedom is cognizable only by the civil law. The executive powers are in the hands of a Prime Minister and five others. Justice is administered in municipal and cantonal tribunals, high courts in the capitals of provinces, a military tribunal at Mayence, a superior court and court of appeal at Darmstadt. In Rhenish Hesse the courts of justice are modelled upon the French system, trial by jury is in force, on which privilege a high value is set. The laws of the Grand Duchy are, however, obscure, complex, and not embodied in any general code, defects which are fully complained of.

About five-sevenths of the population are Protestants; one-fourth Roman Catholics, and 23,000 Jews. The reigning family Protestant. The revenue is raised in the following manner:—1. Land tax on the appraised value of the land. 2. House tax on the rental of the house. 3. Industrial tax, for which each man's tax is valued in classes. A personal tax is further levied upon owners of independent fortunes. Artists and professional men who are not included in the industrial tax, or who have revenues distinct from their business. The revenues of the Crown lands; tolls on the Rhine at Mayence, and on the Maine at Seligenstadt; the legacy and stamp duty; the excise on wine, beer, and slaughtered beasts; the octroi at the gates of the larger towns, &c. The Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt holds the ninth rank in the German Confederation, having three votes in the full diet and one in the committee.

HOW TO TEACH A PARROT TO TALK.—In order to teach the parrot to imitate sounds, the best and simplest mode is to take the bird into a perfectly quiet room, where it can hear and see no one but the instructor, and will not have its attention distracted by surrounding objects. Then, after taking every care to render the parrot as quiet as possible, speak the words, or produce the sounds, which the bird is required to imitate, and be careful to avoid varying them even by the fraction of a tone. You will soon see the bird taking notice of the oft-repeated sound, and it will presently sit its head aside, as if to catch the tones more clearly. After a few repetitions, it will try to imitate; then, and as soon as it makes an attempt, however imperfect, make much of the bird, and give it a small portion of some special dainty.—*Every Body's Magazine.*

Provincial News.

THE WEATHER AND HAYMAKING.—During the past week the weather has been most propitious for haymaking. A large number of ricks have been made in prime condition. Some were carted in the preceding week too soon, and are now smoking away from being over-heated. We expect to hear of some of them igniting, to the loss of the farmer.

THE MIDDLE LEVEL.—The works so successfully completed on Friday remain without any appearance of defect. The closing of the panels was looked forward to with some anxiety, and though after the first tide some slight escape of water was visible, yet this was immediately remedied. Immense quantities of material have been deposited on both sides of the dam, and a complete embankment will be made to secure the works against any further inroad by the tidal flow. The question of compensation is, or will soon become, the main subject for discussion. There is an evident belief that the commissioners are liable, and as the matter will be tried very soon, all idea of a public subscription is hushed for the present. At this moment it seems to be unknown what steps are to be taken to remove the water. The back waters, as we remarked last week, will now be the enemy; for as the Middle level outlet is stopped by the dam, the whole of the drainage from the distant lands (many thousand acres) is passing through the breach, with no means of escape except by local drainage by the sluices. One of these is now carefully watched, and has been strengthened at the opening to the Ouse. To require that the breach should be closed is useless, unless the waters which pass by the aqueduct can be turned in another direction; for assuredly the Middle level banks would give way, not being constructed to detain water at any elevation beyond that required by the tidal delay. The waters on the land cannot be decreased, therefore, until means for grappling with the back waters are suggested and carried into effect. We wait, therefore, the announcement by which this desirable effect is to be secured.

THE FORDINGBRIDGE MURDER.—FUNERAL OF THE LATE MISS HALL.—On Friday last the mortal remains of the deceased young lady were conveyed from the house of her father for interment at Breamore, four miles from Midgham Farm, where she was laid by the side of her late grandfather. The funeral cortege left the house at one o'clock, and wended its way slowly towards Fordingbridge, where a large number of tradesmen joined, and followed in vehicles, forming one of the most melancholy processions it has ever been our lot to witness. The whole of the shops in the route were closed, and the blinds of the private houses were drawn. At Breamore the mournful pageant was augmented, the whole consisting of thirteen vehicles. On arriving at the church, the corpse (being borne by six consorts of the deceased) was met by the Rev. N. Palmer, the curate, who read the service in a most impressive manner. At the grave, the deep emotion of the rev. gentleman was apparent to all present—he could scarcely proceed with the ceremony—and not a dry eye could be found amongst those assembled. We may truly say that it was, on the whole, a most affecting scene.

CAMBRIDGE AND BEDFORD RAILWAY.—After repeated delays, it is announced that this line will be opened for traffic on Monday, July 7. The line, which is one of some importance, has been promoted by the London and North Western, although it has been carried out by a distinct company. It will greatly facilitate communication between Cambridge and the northern and midland districts.

OPENING OF WESTMINSTER BRIDGE FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Tuesday morning, shortly after seven o'clock, the footway on the eastern side of the New Westminster-bridge was thrown open to the public in a semi-official manner. On its becoming known hundreds of persons and large numbers of foreigns flocked to the bridge to view this noble structure, which for the first time could be seen to any advantage. In order to complete the footway in time for the opening that morning, in honour of the marriage of the Princess Alice, a large body of workmen were at work throughout the whole of the previous night, and about the time above mentioned, at a given signal, the whole of the unsightly roadway was removed and displayed to view a handsome footway 14 feet in width, and laid down upon the most novel and improved methods. In a few days the lamps will be in their places, and, judging from two or three now fixed, will, when completed, have a brilliant effect. The footway on the opposite side is being rapidly proceeded with, and before long the old and ugly temporary wooden bridge will be removed, the demolition having already begun.

ISINGLASS.—Of the various animal products useful to man there are few more remarkable than isinglass. This substance, which is the purest natural form of gelatine, is found in the sturgeon and other fish, as one of the coats of the swimming bladder. The finest qualities are imported from Russia, being procured from the rivers flowing into the Black and Caspian Seas, also from the Lake of Baikal and the sea of Aral. Isinglass of good quality is now brought to this country from Brazil, India, Canada, British Guiana, and many other parts of the world. Examples of the most important forms of crude isinglass, such as Peang pipe, Brazil lump, Samoy look, and Russian leaf, are displayed in the Great Exhibition, together with some beautiful specimens of the article as prepared for the consumer. The contrast between the yellowish amorphous lumps and the delicate white threads into which they are transformed, is a striking evidence of the magical power of industry. Pure gelatine derived from calves' feet and other sources are placed under glass shades, and the most listless observer cannot fail to remark their extraordinary brilliancy and transparency. Each description of gelatine is in fine shreds. The principal varieties are distinguished by the terms crystal pink, amber, and fine cut. Pure extracts of calves' feet is, perhaps, the best substitute for Russian isinglass yet introduced. It furnishes pure brilliant jelly, having the peculiar softness and richness which cannot secure esteem so highly in the true calves' feet jelly. On the east side of the eastern annexe, number 825, are some beautiful specimens exhibited by Messrs. G. Smith & Co., of Little Portland-street.

The newly-born infant of the Queen of Spain has received no less than 124 names! The birth was extremely sudden—the State authorities and deputies having barely time to reach the palace in order to "assist" as the phrase is, at the royal achievement.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AT JERUSALEM.—It is said that, in consequence of the demand made by France and Russia to the Porte, for authorisation to repair the cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, those countries have each sent an architect to Jerusalem to examine the general state of the building. It appears from the report of the two scientific men charged with that mission, that not only the cupola requires immediate repairs, but that the walls on which it is built are in an insecure state, and must be reconstructed; also, that repairs are indispensable in other parts of the building.

Sir W. GILSON CRAIG has been appointed to the office of Lord Clerk Register in Scotland. The salary, however, has been abolished, and it remains an honorary office.

MARRIAGE OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The marriage of the Princess Alice Maud Mary, second daughter of the Queen, with Prince Louis-Frédéric William Charles of Hesse, eldest son of the Grand Duke Charles of Hesse, took place shortly before twelve o'clock on Tuesday at Osborne, her Majesty's marine palace at the Isle of Wight.

In addition to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the whole of the younger members of the Royal Family, and the following illustrious circle had assembled at Osborne for the auspicious event:—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, their Grand Ducal Highnesses Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse, and Princes Henry and William, and Princess Anna of Hesse, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Cobourg.

A special train from London, starting at 8.30 a.m., brought the Marquis of Ailesbury the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, Earl Russell, Earl Granville, and several Ministers of State. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was at Portsmouth, and crossed over in the same steamer which conveyed the whole company to Osborne, to witness the ceremony, by the Queen's express command.

The bridesmaids to the Princess were confined exclusively to members of the Royal Family, Princess Anna of Hesse and Princess Mary of Cambridge.

His Grace the Archbishop of York performed the religious rite, assisted by the Dean of Windsor.

On the ring being placed on the finger of the Princess by the Archbishop of York, by a preconcerted signal, the ships of war at Spithead fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

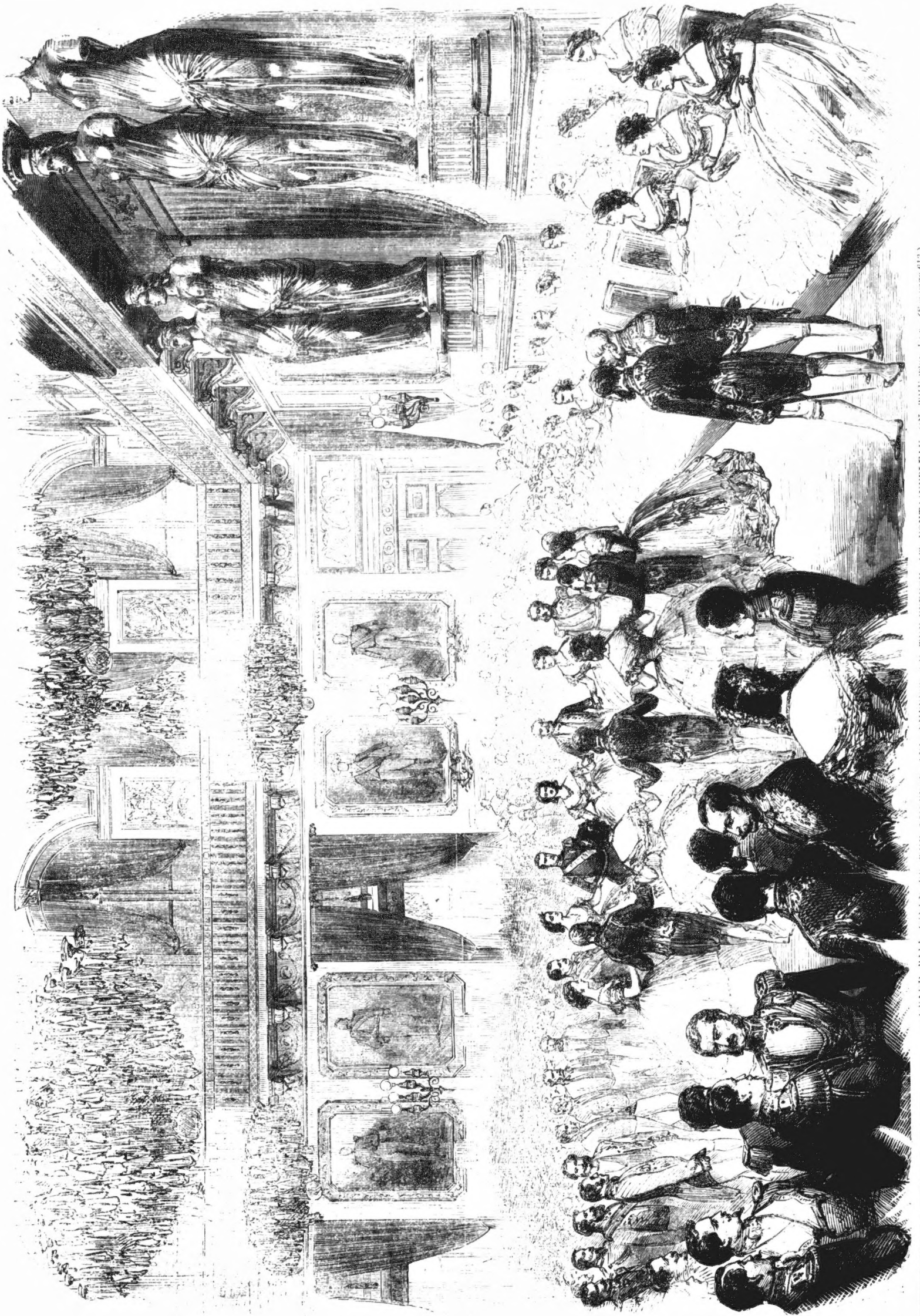
After the wedding, the Princess and her husband left Osborne for St. Clair, the romantic and picturesque seat of Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt, in the neighbourhood of Ryde.

If, when our Princess Royal married, we had been told that we could feel a yet deeper and tenderer sympathy with one of the daughters of England on her wedding-day, we should have declared it impossible. Yet it is even so. The next of our young Princesses marries with the approbation and sympathy of all the world, as her sister did. The engagement was understood to be altogether gratifying to her parents, while it was most acceptable to a whole people who regard love matches more leniently perhaps than any other nation in the world. In respect to the union itself, there is everything to rejoice in, and we do rejoice in it; but it is with a singularly grave, tender, and solemn congratulation. Young as these young people are, they are chastened by long and anxious waiting, and well disciplined by disappointment. Again and again has their wedding day seemed to be drawing on, and once more it has been set back to a distance. Again and again has death bode marriage wait. If "they who sow in tears shall reap in joy," we may hope for a full harvest of happiness by and by for the generous and patient young lovers who have had so many tears to shed for family bereavements, and have applied themselves to comfort others while themselves carrying such heavy hearts. It is this devotedness which seems to them so simple a matter, which now so depends on our feelings. If all had gone gaily, we should have believed everything of our young Princess, as we did of her sister, and have hoped everything for her from the discipline of life which comes to all; but, as it has happened, the discipline has come before the going out into life, and we know the good we were ready to believe. Prince Louis must always have been assured of the national goodwill towards his bride; but now he receives her dowered with the rich portion of a nation's serious and cordial respect, over and above all the affectionate admiration due to her abilities and her accomplishments. To us she will always be the Princess who watched by her father's pillow, who summoned her brother there, who sustained her mother, and put aside her own interests and feelings, and trusted her betrothed to do the same, for the sake of the other mourners under a grief in which her own share might have seemed to be enough. It was the universal hope that the delay might not be very long. The sooner there could be a quiet wedding in the quietest family retreat the better pleased the nation would be. We rejoice that it is so; and, when we remember the many months of mourning and heart-sickness which have been gone through since this wedding-day began to be talked about, we remember also how young these lovers are, so that it is still full early for them to be setting forth on their own special career.

THE DORKING PROSELYTISING CASE.

THERE is an end for the present to this nine days' wonder, Miss Eliza Coe, the heroine of the story, march to the astonishment of her distressed parents, marching unannounced into their cottage on Monday last, accompanied by a solicitor resident at Brighton. Her frankness and cheerfulness have given place to an air of mystery and doggedness, and disobedience to her parents. She declines to answer any questions, or to give the slightest information as to where she has been, or what she has been doing. She only says that she has been perfectly happy, and that she wants to go back again, whilst she professes the utmost contempt for what she is pleased to call the "ignorance of her parents." She has been nicely pampered by her new "pastors and masters," and such are the poor creatures on whom Rome does not hesitate to practise her mean and detestable devices. The following letter from Mr. George Smart, secretary of a working men's committee, which has been forced in reference to this case, will be read with interest:—"To the Editor.—Sir.—The accompanying facts may be of interest to your readers. The young woman, Eliza Coe, has been taken home to her parents. I was at Dorking to-day, and saw the father, mother, and girl. She was taken home on Monday last, by a Mr. — (a Brighton solicitor). While I was there, she voluntarily stated that she had not been in Brighton for some time past, but that the person above mentioned, with other of her Brighton friends, had persuaded her to return home. I asked her how they knew where she was, and she said they did know, as a Mr. — (the same gentleman) had repeatedly advised her to remain a Catholic, but to return to her parents. She says also that she shall remain one. Her father says she has brought home crosses, images, and beads, and he seems very sad on her account. She appears to be an intelligent and good-looking young woman, but, from her remarks to her father while I was present, has forgotten the fifth commandment, calling him 'an ignorant fellow,' &c. She is very anxious to have it known that the priests have not sent her home because of public opinion out of doors, while she firmly assures her father that she did not want to go home again, and would not, but for her mother's sake and the priest's commands. The father sincerely thanks all who have rendered aid for her recovery. Yours obediently, GEORGE SMART. 3, Prince Albert-street, June 23rd. 1862. P.S.—Her age was seventeen in March last."

We trust that we shall hear no more of this wretched case, and that the Rev. William Joyce, the vicar of Dorking, will take a hint in time. One of his curates has already gone over to the Roman church. How many of his congregation have followed him? It is impossible to say, and there is no question that Father Odell is right when he says that the one logical conclusion of Dorking is Popery. It is quite true that the having of Dorking is in the gift of a Roman Catholic nobleman; but we have never heard a right to demand that a Protestant parson should be a Protestant clergyman.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851. THE PALACE OF THE FRENCH AND THE PALACE OF THE UNITED STATES. (See page 613.)

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The International Exhibition.

Class 3.—Substances used for food, shown in the east side of the eastern annexe, appears highly to interest the visitors. The much-used and wholesome article, cocoa, &c., therein demands especially our attention. Messrs. Fry and Sons have adopted an exceedingly simple case for containing their beautiful collection of specimens; but though the case has little external decoration, the contents are so tastefully arranged that the display cannot fail to attract the notice of every visitor. The series of objects exhibited includes several interesting botanical specimens, and a complete collection of the different kinds of raw cocoa, besides samples of all the manufactures of the firm. The general characters of the *Theobroma cacao* are illustrated by accurate drawings and preserved specimens of the principal parts. On the top of the case is a fine branch of the tree, and at the sides some dried leaves and flowers, with a section of the wood polished to show the grain. Within the case are specimens of the capsular fruits, one being cut open so as to exhibit the seeds, which form the cocoa of commerce, in their natural position. The show of raw materials comprises samples of the cocoa imported from Caraccas, Guayaquil, Para, Bahia, Trinidad, Grenada, Dominica, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Africa; samples of the different qualities of vanilla used for flavouring chocolate; and a specimen of Iceland moss for combining with cocoa. Among the many products illustrating the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa we note the following:—Roasted seeds of different qualities; the husks or "shells" of the same, chiefly used in Ireland; the cocoa nibs or kernels bruised and separated from the husks; the cocoa nibs ground; pure chocolate made solely from the nibs, and the same combined with sugar to produce cake chocolate and articles of confectionery; chocolate flavoured with vanilla; chocolate in powder rendered perfectly soluble in boiling water; soluble cocoa, and the same with the oil extracted, the peculiar fatty oil commonly called *butter of cocoa*; and, lastly, chocolate cast in moulds of various ornamental shapes. We have little to say about the many varieties of chocolate and cocoa exhibited by the firm, for we cannot well allude to qualities, such as flavour and purity, which are not to be detected by the eye. Those well-known descriptions of chocolate distinguished as "Churchman's," "Victoria," and "Prince Albert Chocolate" are prominently displayed, and, judging from the estimation in which they are held by the consumer, we suppose there are none more suggestive of the name which Linnaeus gave to the cocoa tree, *Theobroma*, signifying "food of the gods." The chocolate confectionary of the firm equals in every way that of the first French makers. The "chocolate creams" may be specially noticed, as they form at present the most fashionable sweetmeat. They are merely little shells of sweet chocolate, filled with a delicious cream-like sweet, so that when they break in the mouth, there is a sudden blending of two delicate flavours. The homeopathic cocoa and the Iceland moss cocoa, are products highly approved and recommended by homeopathic practitioners, who are well known to depend in a great measure upon diet in the treatment of their patients. The second is said to be a most valuable remedial agent, and to have all the nutritious qualities of the pure cocoa, as well as the demulcent properties of Iceland moss. Both these preparations are well-adapted for general consumption, though the latter is prepared chiefly for the use of invalids. Of the various kinds of soluble cocoa exhibited, we single out that known as "Pearl Cocoa" as the most striking, though, possibly, some of the others may be equally good. It can be prepared with very great ease, and forms an excellent cocoa at a moderate price. We must not conclude this notice without mentioning the two large cakes of chocolate, weighing twenty-



THE COCOA PLANT.

eight pounds each, which serve as tablets for the name of the firm, while, at the same time, they give the most superficial observer a notion of the power of machinery employed in manufacture, which is so beautifully illustrated by the whole display.

The good effect of the recent reduction of the admission fee for Saturday was perceptible in the return, which reached to 11,188 season ticket-holders, and 19,590 admitted upon payment at the doors. The effect in the receipts was most beneficial. Under the old system, at 5s., the ticket-holders would have mustered about 7,000, and the persons paying perhaps 6,000, the latter producing £1,500, while the cash receipts on Saturday last amounted to £2,448 15s., leaving a clear balance of £948 15s. in favour of the reduction. Nearly £1,000 a week would be rather a large premium to pay for the object of making the Exhibition a select promenade for a few over-fastidious ticket-holders. The total numbers for the week, as compared with those of the same week in 1851, were as follows:—

	1851.	1852.
Monday ... 1s. 0d.	67,555	49,237
Tuesday ... 1s. 0d.	68,394	65,570
Wednesday ... 1s. 0d.	58,445	52,226
Thursday ... 1s. 0d.	57,781	52,840
Friday ... 2s. 6d.	29,033	27,775
Saturday ... 5s. 0d.	11,391	28,778
	292,702	278,425

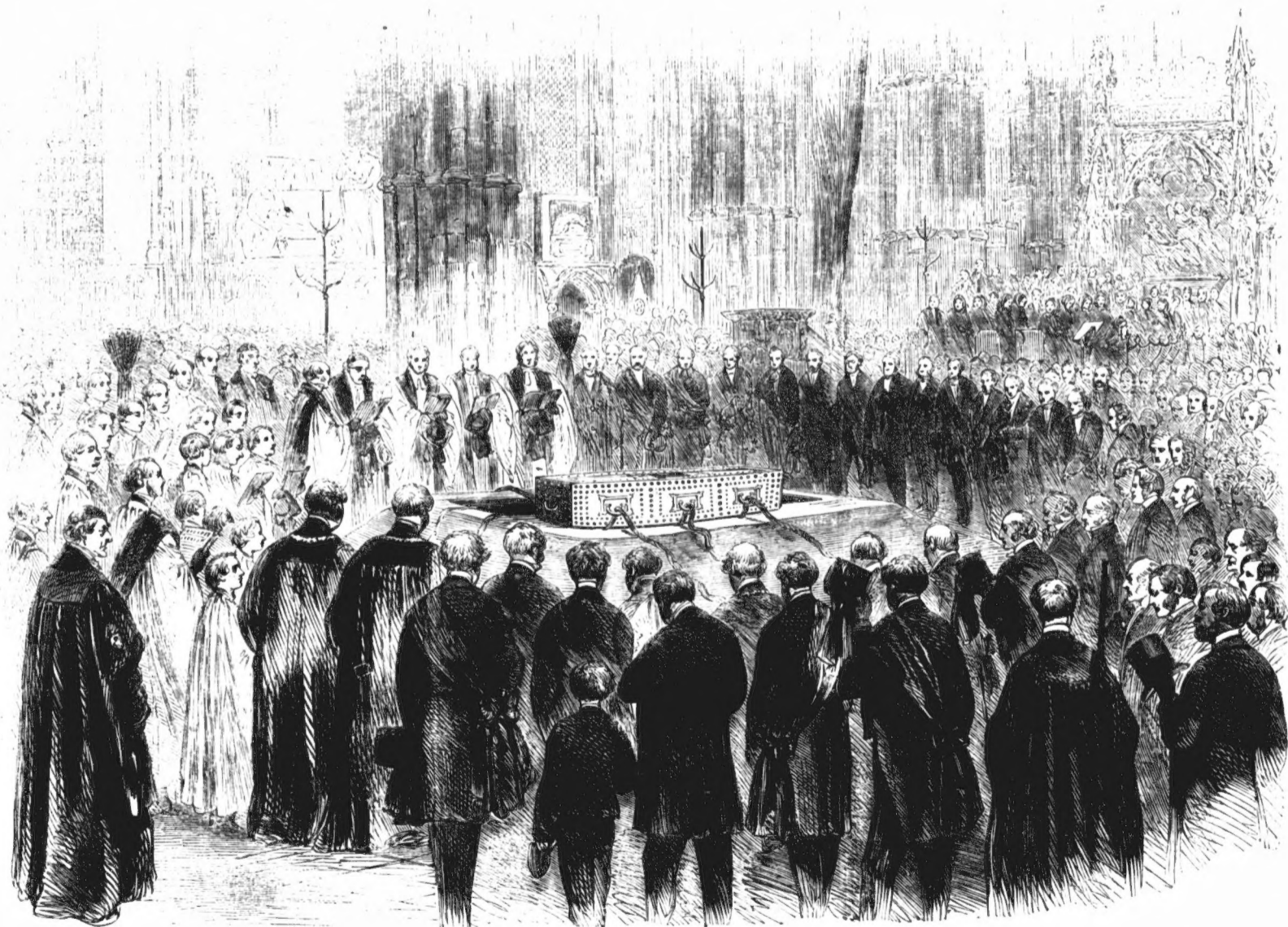
Being an actual falling off for the past week in visitors of 14,283, but which must probably have reached the rather serious total of 40,000 but for the prudent and timely reduction of price on Saturday. It will be for the curious in statistics to inquire why there should be a regular falling off every day except Saturday, and why the reduction of price on that day in 1852 produced a greater audience than the half-crown day in 1851. The gross falling off will also be a problem for the actuaries. We have now half a million more of London population, we have greatly increased means of access by rail, and we have an Exhibition far richer in articles of interest and curiosity, and yet the results belie all the calculations which were so confidently made previous to the opening of the Exhibition. We must remember, also, that the time has not come for comparison between the country contingents of the two periods. In 1851 the excursion trains came up later in the year, and the same thing will happen now, when it will be seen whether the increase of railway accommodation will make up for the general depression of trade throughout the country, the American war, and the consequent cotton famine in Lancashire.

THE FONTAINEBLEAU RACES.

THE Emperor of the French and Court inaugurated, on the 22nd ult., the new Fontainebleau races, and all contributed to render the day an event in the annals of the turf in France. Fontainebleau is fortunate in having been able to produce a *fete* of so favourable a character. The excursion itself along the picturesque valley of the Seine to Fontainebleau, and thence through the forest by shady groves and rocky passes to the course, is not the least agreeable part of the journey. It is hardly possible to imagine a more romantic spot than that in which the races were held; the four sides being closed in by the Rochers Saint Germain, and the heights of Cassepot, Chauvet, and de la Solle—this last giving its name to the valley. The Emperor, with the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and a numerous suite, arrived on the ground just after the second race, and at frequent intervals walked about the enclosure. Their Majesties were received with great enthusiasm. The Empress wore a lavender figured silk dress, a white burnous, and a straw hat trimmed with a wreath of hawthorn flowers; and the Prince a Highland costume of green tartan, with the legs bare. An immense number of spectators had assembled on the ground, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

The race day terminated by a grand ball at the Palace (see the engraving on the opposite page), to which the founders of the meeting, the officers and gentlemen who had ridden, officers of the garrison, and the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood were invited. The ball, which took place in the gallery of Henry II., was opened by the Emperor and Empress, who afterwards traversed the assembly from time to time, addressing the guests in the most gracious manner. The Emperor wore plain evening attire, and the Empress a simple white dress with a lace tunic also white, but bordered with a violet ribbon. At one o'clock supper was served in the *salle-a-manger* des Colonnes, after which their Majesties returned to the ball-room and gave the signal for a cotillion, which lasted for more than an hour, the Empress being seated the whole time in one of the immense window recesses of the gallery. When the cotillion had concluded their Majesties retired.

The north wing of the Victoria Hospital at Netley, in Hants, is completed, and furnished, and ready for the reception of patients. Not more than 300 men are now at work at the other parts of the hospital.



THE FUNERAL OF LORD CANNING AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY. (See page 595.)

The Court.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred attended by Major Cowell arrived at Osborne on Saturday.

His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Charles, her Royal Highness Princess Charles, their Grand Ducal Highnesses Prince Louis, Prince Henry, Prince William, and Princess Anna of Hesse, also arrived at Osborne on Saturday.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Captain Grey and Major Cowell, went over to Southampton in the Fairy to meet the Princes and Princesses.

Prince and Princess Charles, Prince Louis, Prince Henry, Prince William, and Princess Anna of Hesse, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, Equerry to the Queen, and by their suites, went on Saturday morning to the International Exhibition, where they were received by Earl Granville, Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, &c., who conducted their highnesses to the machinery department.

At twenty-five minutes past two o'clock Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Charles, Princess Anna, Prince Henry, and Prince William of Hesse left the Palace Hotel for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

It is expected that her Majesty will again visit Windsor on the 21st of July for a few days previous to her departure for Scotland. The Queen will reside at Balmoral until the middle of September, when her Majesty intends visiting Germany. On or about the 15th of October her Majesty will again take up her residence at Windsor Castle for the winter season.

Her Majesty's gift to the Princess Alice is a beautiful bracelet studded with pearls and diamonds, with the likeness of the Queen and the Prince Consort set round with pearls and diamonds; on the top the royal coronet, and at the bottom the likeness of the Princess Alice and the Prince Louis, with their monograms. The Queen also presents the Princess with three rings, which are in accordance with the prevailing fashion of gifts at great weddings—namely, a ring of diamonds, one of emeralds, and one of rubies. We believe the production of these *chef d'œuvre* of jeweller's work was entrusted to a great house near Hanover-square.

The Prince of Wales's present to his sister on her marriage is a parure or bodice of emeralds and diamonds, and a tiara of the same precious stones. The Royal bridesmaids present a tea service of silver gilt. The Prince Consort's presents were prepared last year, before December; they consisted of two bracelets, a splendid brooch, and a tiara of diamonds and emeralds. We believe her Royal Highness the Princess Royal will present the Princess Alice with a handsome ebony dressing-case, ornamented, and lined throughout with the richest silk velvet, fitted with highly chased, engraved, and engine-turned, gold-mounted articles, the crown and cipher elaborately worked on each. It was made by Mr. West, of St. James's-street.

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE ARMY.—A parliamentary return shows the application of the funds voted for Divine service in the army for the year 1861-2. Of £29,762 voted for the pay of commissioned chaplains, £17,368 was paid to Protestants, and £3,393 to Catholics. The allowances to officiating clergymen to the troops in Great Britain, amounted to £1,263 for Protestants, and £1,923 for Catholics, the corresponding sums for Ireland being £2,162 for Protestants, and £1,251 for Catholics. Similar allowances for clergymen abroad were £1,596 for Protestants, and £1,152 for Catholics. £1,993 was expended on religious books.

By the death of Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, the following promotions will take place:—Colonel the Hon. George Cadogan, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards, to be Major-General; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Jenkins, unattached, Staff-Officer of Pensions at Chatham, to be Colonel; Major G. Levesley Dickson, late of the 30th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain R. C. Dudgeon, 61st Regiment, to be Major in the army.

The Channel squadron, consisting of the Revenge, 89, screw, Captain Fellowes, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Robert Stuart, K.H.; the Trafalgar, 86, screw; the Emerald, 51, screw; the Warrior, 49, iron-cased frigate; and the Chanticleer, 17, screw sloop have arrived at St. Helen's.

LAUNCH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—This iron-clad powerful steamship, the launch of which has been creating such excitement, was successfully sent adrift from Pembroke Royal Dockyard on Friday, the 27th ult. It was, currently reported in the neighbourhood that she would be named by Prince Alfred. Miss Jones, of Pantglass, Carmarthenshire, had that honour. The following is a statement of her principal dimensions:—Length between the perpendiculars, 273ft. 6in.; length of keel for tonnage, 232ft. 8in.; breadth, extreme, 58ft. 5in.; breadth for tonnage, 57ft. 2in.; depth moulded, 46ft. 4in.; depth of hold, 19ft. 10in.; burden in tons, 4,045 26-94; horse-power engines (screw) 1,000. She is to be taken into dock at this arsenal, to be further plated, and will then be sent to Devonport to be commissioned.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Two parliamentary returns have been issued, showing the amount in detail of the sums of money already spent upon, and required to complete the fortifications in fifty-five places, of which the centres are Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, Portland, Gravesend, the Medway and Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, and Cork. The estimated cost of these works is £5,680,000. The estimated expenditure on the works up to the 31st of July is £900,000; the amount proposed for 1862-3 is £1,200,000; and the further amount required to complete the works is £3,580,000. The total sum paid for lands is £1,030,000. The balance available to meet payments on account of works in August next is £70,000.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—An atrocious murder has been committed by a number of unionist brickmakers here. For some time past there have been disputes between the union men and the masters, and needles have been mixed with the clay, and bricks destroyed. On Saturday last two policemen who were watching a brick-croft saw eight men masked approaching the place and endeavoured to apprehend them, when one of the fellows shot one of the policemen, named Jump, dead. Shots were also fired at the other policeman, who was slightly wounded. The murderers escaped.

THE LATE DOUBLE SUICIDE AT ANTWERP.—The two gentlemen who recently committed suicide together at Antwerp, prove to be twin brothers, named B—, who have for a long time resided at Brussels. A letter addressed to a friend, a few hours before putting in execution their design, informs him that they had decided on putting an end to their existence in consequence of unsuccessful operations in business. "Born on the same day," they wrote, "we have resolved to die on the same day also."

It is stated (says the *Sunderland Herald*) that the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, Warden of the University of Durham, has, on account of illness, resigned his appointment of warden of that institution. The Ven. Archdeacon has held the office of warden since the opening of the University in October, 1833, a period of nearly twenty-nine years. The wardenship will now vest in the present Dean of Durham, the Very Rev. George Waddington, D.D., and his successors in the Deanery.

PRINCE NAPOLEON gave a banquet on Sunday evening, at the Clarendon-hotel, to his Royal Highness the Prince de Carignan. Among the distinguished persons invited to meet his Royal Highness were—his Excellency the Italian Minister, Mons. Merimee, General de Cigala, Mons. Panizzi, Marquis de Cortanze, Colonel de Franciniere, Baron de Pussin, Chevalier Crespi, Count del Mayno, Chevalier Campora, Colonel Ragon, M. Longperier, Marquis de Cinzano, Captain de Cigala, &c.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

* * Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c. calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS will be forwarded to any address free by post for one quarter on receipt of 2s. 2d. in postage stamps or otherwise.

REPRISAL.—The prerogative of mercy rests with the Queen alone. A reprieve can, no doubt, be granted by the Secretary of State without consulting the Sovereign, but it could not be in his power to pardon a criminal. A warrant under the sign manual is not necessary for executing the punishment of death.

A FATHER.—The wife who deserts her husband has no legal right either to take charge of the children, or to take possession of any portion of the household furniture.

REPORTER.—The salary you would obtain as a short-hand writer is good, viz. from £250 to £300 a year.

AN ACTRESS.—Shakespeare was married to Anne Hathaway, before the close of the year 1582. He was then only eighteen years of age, his wife was considerably older than himself. She died the 6th of August, 1623, aged sixty-seven years.

FLEET DITCH.—The Hampstead ponds are the source of this sewer.

A DISTRESSED ONE.—The wearing apparel of yourself and family, and the tools and implements of your trade to the value of £5 are protected from seizure under the execution issued from the County Court.

ARTIST.—The first engraving on wood of which there are any records in Europe, is that of the ancient "Action of Alexander," by the two Cunios, executed in the year 1285 or 1286. They are eight in number, and in size about nine inches by six.

J. M. (Derthshire).—The parties named will, doubtless, in a few days make known their whereabouts.

MONTAGUE VERE.—The lines are not suited to our columns.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1862.

It is not surprising that Sir Morton Peto's newest project for effecting a lodgement within the territory of the Established Church should have created a considerable excitement among the clergy. It is one of the most ingenious mechanisms for the manufacture of parish funds that have been patented by any parliamentary inventor.

Last year, Sir Morton Peto proposed to allow all Dissenting ministers to officiate in the churchyards, and to perform there whatever services they thought fit. That proposal was rejected by the House of Commons. This year he comes back with an amended project. The Dissenting minister is no longer to have an absolute right of officiating in the churchyard; but he may only do so if he first obtains the clergyman's consent. This is a short and easy way of shifting on to other and more patient shoulders the burden of making a troublesome decision. On general principles, it is either right or it is not, that the Dissenting minister should officiate on the Church's ground, and perform ceremonies not authorized by the Church. But the tribunal to decide that question is not the country parson, but the Imperial Legislature.

No doubt it is a decision which must, in any case, bring a great deal of odium on the decider. He will be anathematized by Churchmen if he decides one way, and by Dissenters if he decides another. The Legislature seems to have no taste for exposing itself to this odium; or, at all events, Sir Morton Peto believes that his measure will be more acceptable to politicians in that it finds a scapegoat to bear this burden in their stead. The Bill professes to be a Bill for the relief of Dissenters. But the mass of Dissenters have in reality no concern with it. They are perfectly satisfied to be buried in the parish churchyard by the clergyman according to the forms of the Established Church. The Burial Service is happily one upon which no dogmatic controversy arises. On the other hand, the clergyman is bound by law to bury all his parishioners according to that form, without taking any cognizance of ecclesiastical offences which they may have committed during their lives. There is but one exception. The rubric directs that the form shall not be used over those who die unbaptized. It is entirely composed on the assumption that the deceased person was a Christian; and there is but one broad test of Christianity. Unluckily, owing to the peculiar views of the sect of Baptists, their children are not baptized in infancy; and therefore, if they die at that age, they come within the range of that rubric. The Baptists are not a very numerous sect, and the children that die in infancy must obviously be but a small fraction of the whole; and of these the greater part live within reach of the cemeteries with which most large towns are now provided, and to which Dissenting ministers have access. The area of the grievance is therefore very small. The remedy for it, such as it is, is very simple. It is only in the rural districts, where there are no cemeteries within reach, that it is felt; and in such districts a bit of waste land is not exorbitantly dear. In Wales—where the chief strength of the Baptists lies—land happens to be exceptionally cheap. If they cannot bury their children in the churchyard, let them procure a plot of land in each district where they can bury them in their own fashion without troubling their neighbours. In most cases they could probably obtain it as a gift. Anyhow, the money Sir Morton Peto has spent upon this and kindred agitations would probably suffice to provide a burying-ground for every Baptist community in the kingdom that desired one. The obviousness of this remedy invites the remark that a remedy is precisely what the Liberation Society do not desire. Their great object is to establish a law in every parish into which they can penetrate. When they have established a law, they proceed industriously to rub at it until they have produced an amount of inflammation which gives them a show of reason in demanding an amputation. They have worked the defects of the law of church-rates with great success in this direction. Not being able to find a similar flaw in the law of burials, they come to the Legislature and ask it to make one. When that law is fairly made, they will work it diligently for a certain number of years; and when burial disturbances have become a matter of common notoriety, they will represent to Parliament that the only way to restore peace to the Church of

England is to open the churches and churchyards to religionists of all kinds. It is not astonishing, therefore, that they persevere in pressing Sir Morton Peto's Bill. The opportunities of agitation that are opening to them, and the prizes to which it promises to lead, are too attractive to give up. The mere redress of the Baptists' microscopic grievance would be a poor compensation for such a loss.

WHAT do our foreign visitors think of us? What impressions do they take away with them of England and the English? They will, of course, condemn the climate, and certainly, for some weeks past, we have had good reasons to condemn it ourselves; but irrespective of the weather foreigners must have found themselves treated as a rule with great kindness. There is a marked improvement in this respect since 1851. There was then a general reluctance to have much to do with foreigners, or, at least, a shyness about welcoming them. They are now received cordially. The dinners that have been offered them are as the sand on the sea-shore; and if, from an amiable wish to find a fictitious pleasure in what are supposed to be the amusements of the nation, they have gone freely to evening drearinesses, to soirees, and conversations, and drums and crashes, they must have found London as prolific in these entertainments as a herring is in its roe. They will speak of evening parties with the admiring wonder which naturalists feel when they discover that this roe is composed of millions of eggs. Then persons who have not happened to have any call to be polite to them have generally been civil. The foreigner has generally found that the English he has addressed are quite willing to direct him on his way, to guide him in places of public resort, to explain what he wishes to know, and even to espouse his cause if he has dared to quarrel with a cabman. The foreigner has one advantage in England which he has not anywhere else. Many more people speak French here than in any other country out of France and Belgium. In these days, speaking French is only a matter of money, and therefore the richest nation speaks it most. Englishmen speak it badly, with hesitation, and with an accent of their own, but still they speak it, and so the foreigner can mostly get on. We are glad to say also that the foreigners like both our cooking and way of living when they see them under advantages. Frenchmen are not such fools as not to see that roast beef taken from a real fat ox is a great delicacy in its way, and quite unlike any delicacy they have seen in their own country. And a foreigner who stays at a good London hotel finds life made very easy to him. They are also very much struck with the way in which London goes on without any one apparently to take care of it. That wandering Highlander who has strolled into the French lines, and represents the English army in the great French picture of the Battle of Alma, is a very apt representative of the English army in London. Where, asks the foreigner, are the soldiers? Who is to cut you down if you go the wrong side of a fountain or do any of the things that are *defenda*? The Frenchman enjoys the odd sensation of being at a school where there are no ushers, and yet where the boys behave very decently, and do not seem even to know that the ushers are absent. But there is a still odder and a pleasanter sensation for him to enjoy in London—there is the sensation produced by the British policeman. So far as we can discover, the policeman is the marvel in England which most captivates the fancy, and stirs the enthusiasm of the foreigner. He is more wonderful than a river with miles of shipping, or a city sixteen miles long, or a sovereign that is beloved, or a House of Parliament not on the eve of a revolution. Here is a policeman, a *sargent de ville*, *gendarme*, or whatever he would be called abroad, whose object is actually to protect, help, and encourage honest, respectable people—who is not paid to strut about bullying everybody, and clanking a sword, and exchanging gossip derived from spies—but who is engaged to be civil, to keep order, to direct the wandering, to assist all who have need of him. The attitude in which the policeman most fascinates the foreign mind is that of a controller of carriages. There comes a vast crowd of carriages, horses snorting, vehicle pushing before vehicle, each coachman risking his life, and what he values more, his panels, in order to hold his ground or beat a rival, and suddenly a plain man, dressed in unpretending blue, and carrying a little stick, steps into the road and waves his hand. Instantly the throng is brought to order. The horses are quiet, the carriages fall into a line, the coachmen are the meekest of men, and seem quite glad to be allowed to draw up in their turn to the spot they are seeking to arrive at. This is indeed a sight. The French police official of the novel and the anecdote is a wondrous being; he can see through a millstone, keeps dukes and duchesses in his pay as spies, and books daily all the secret thoughts of the most insignificant people; but then he still his operations are only read of. He may be a fact or a fiction. But the British policeman is seen—he is undeniable—he is a reality. And the last and crowning stroke of the marvel is, that whereas the world trembles before the French official, and every tongue is hushed if his dreaded name is only whispered, no one cares a bit about the London policeman, but everyone treats him as if he were, as he is, in about the rank of an under-gardener. Surely a foreigner is not very wrong in wondering at and respecting a nation which successfully hands over the security of a capital of three millions of inhabitants to the custody of a few under-gardeners in blue clo hes.

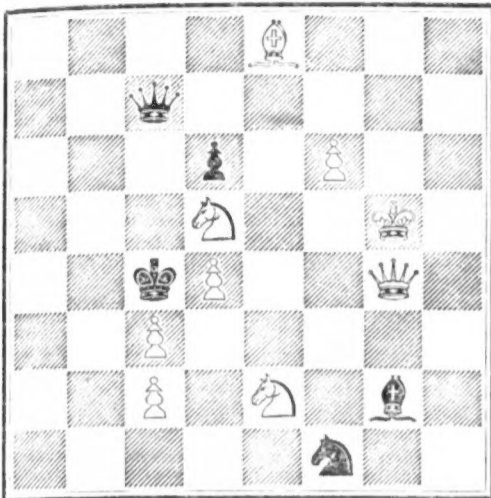
The memorial of John Locke, proposed as a companion figure to Robert Blake, is to be inaugurated at the Shire Hall, Taunton, at the next meeting of the Somersetshire magistrates.

BALLOON EXPERIMENTS.—Lord Wrottesley, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Glaisher (Royal Observatory), all members of the balloon committee of the Royal Society, are now in Wolverhampton to repeat the experiments, twice before attempted in that town, with a view to determine the temperature and humidity of the air at different heights, the time of vibration of a magnet, and to take observations on electricity. To enable the committee to carry out their experiments at the stipulated altitude of five miles, Mr. Coxwell, the well-known aeronaut, has built for his own and the committee's joint use, and at a cost to himself, of £500, a balloon, which, holding 30,000 cubic feet of gas, will be of greater capacity than any similar aerial vessel that has ever ascended from England. This balloon, it was designed, should have ascended on Saturday morning from the grounds attached to the works of the Wolverhampton Gas Company, but the weather and other circumstances were against the ascent, which was postponed.

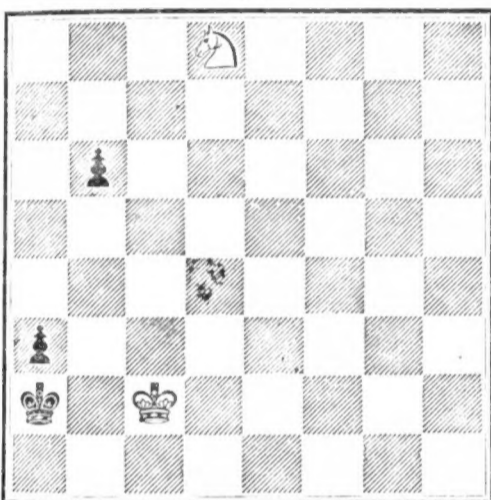
W. J. game of omission. W. B. tinguish- favour t. W. but not J. E. the King move of ing it t. Gambit.

The continue interest- tended. Anders- carried a won nin- tinguish- congress- contents- elsewhere- were th- between Anders- St. Jame- fold ext- and Sign- between Mr. Blag- the trans-

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 35.—By G. C. F.
Black.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 36.—By SALVO.
Black.

White.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 28.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q to Q 5 (ch) | 1. K takes Q |
| 2. Kt to K 7 (ch) | 2. K takes R |
| 3. B to K 5 (ch) | 3. K to Q 5 |
| 4. Kt to K B 5 (mate) | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 29.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. P to K Kt 6 (ch) | 1. B takes Kt |
| 2. Kt to Q B 6 (ch) | 2. B to K Kt 4 |
| 3. P to Q B 4 (ch) | 3. B takes P |
| 4. Kt to K R 7 | 4. Any move |
| 5. Kt mates | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 30.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. R to Q R 5 | 1. B takes R (a) (b) |
| 2. Q to Q R 8 (ch) | 2. Q covers |
| 3. Kt mates | |
| | (a) 1. Q to Q B 6 (ch) |
| 2. P takes Q (ch) | 2. Kt takes P |
| 3. Kt mates | |
| | (b) 1. B takes Kt |
| 2. R to K 5 (ch) | 2. Kt takes R |
| 3. Q takes Kt (mate) | |

W. J. PARKER.—Should a player at the commencement of the game omit to place all his men on the board, he may correct the omission before playing his fourth move, but not afterwards.

W. B. (Portsmouth).—Generally speaking a problem with extraordinary conditions attached to its solution is not regarded with favour by chess players.

T. W. S.—The problem, as a first production, is fair enough, but not up to our standard of merit.

J. FELLOWS.—The Queen's Pawn two opening is a branch of the King's Knight's opening, and receives its name from the third move of the first player, who sacrifices his Queen's Pawn by playing it two squares. Sometimes it is called the Queen's Pawn's Gambit, or the Centre Gambit, and also the Scotch opening.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.—The Grand Handicap Tournament continues to attract crowds of spectators, and to excite the greatest interest. The Divan, as a public room, has been very fully attended. The result in the Grand Tournament thus far leaves Andersen at the head of the poll, the champion of 1851 having carried all before him. Of the ten games played by him he has won nine, while one was drawn. Mr. Paulsen has also highly distinguished himself, having won every game he played. The grand congress commenced on Monday, at St. James's Hall, where all the contents will be continued. No games will be allowed to be played elsewhere, except under special circumstances. The following were the arrangements for this week:—Monday: Match game between Andersen and Paulsen. Tuesday: Match game between Andersen and Loewenthal; club match between the London and St. James's, six players on each side. Wednesday: Grand blindfold exhibition by Paulsen, and match game between Andersen and Signor Dubois. Thursday: Grand match by electric telegraph, between London and Paris. Friday: Blindfold performance by Mr. Blackburne. Saturday: General meeting of chess-players for the transaction of business.

GARDENING FOR



VINES under glass, if any, must be guarded carefully against red spider. The latter, however, will not make its appearance if the house has been properly cleaned and its inmates kept in a healthy state. The sooner after the berries are fairly set the final thinning takes place, the better the crop will be. Make a mushroom bed for autumn bearing. Mix the droppings with a third of fresh loam, which will greatly prevent fermentation. Keep the atmosphere damp and cool as possible, by giving abundance of air at night, and shutting up by day. Proceed vigorously with planting borecole, Brussel sprouts, savoy, broccoli, &c., if not already done. Plant a good breadth of cauliflower for autumn, cabbage for coleworts, kidney beans upon a warm border, celery for a main crop. Earth up early celery, and keep it well supplied with water. Sow pease for a late crop. Sow lettuce thinly in drills, to stand; endive (broad leaved Batavian) for winter use, turnips for winter use, spinach, and all saladings. Keep weeds down. Pull and dry onions, shallots, garlic, and store them as soon as they are ready. Cut all herbs for drying when they are in full flower. Thin, nail, and trim tomatoes, if any; stop them at the joint beyond the fruit, and do not let the fruit extend too far before stopping. All budding to be done should be got forward as speedily as possible. Nail and regulate the young wood of wall trees. Leave no more than is absolutely necessary. The same with regard to the use of nails. Go over the flower beds regularly, and maintain order. Give autumn flowering roses abundance of manure-water. Remove all decayed flowers, and use every means to keep the plants vigorous. Sow mignonette for flowering in winter; stocks for keeping over the winter under shelter. Plant Brompton stocks for spring. Proceed with the propagation of favourite plants.

INAUGURATION OF A DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN VICTORIA-PARK.

On Saturday afternoon last, a beautiful specimen of masonry, recently erected in Victoria-park, and presented to the public by Mrs. Burdett Coutts, was opened with great ceremony in presence of a large number of nobility and gentry, and about 10,000 spectators.

Archdeacon Sinclair, in first addressing the vast assembly, apologised for the absence of the Bishop of London from circumstances over which he had no control. Nothing would have given his lordship greater pleasure than to take part in the inauguration of the Victoria drinking-fountain.—The Hon. W. Cowper said it became his pleasing duty, as officially entrusted by her Majesty with the charge and custody of that park, to offer to Miss Coutts the thanks of her Majesty and of the public for the noble, beautiful, and useful present which was that day to be handed over for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. He felt, in the discharge of his duty, that he ought to call upon them to express their thanks, and the thanks of the public generally, to Miss Coutts, and he was sure that they all felt they ought not to separate without manifesting their sentiments of gratitude towards her. Therefore he proposed that they should give three hearty cheers to the donor. (The people responded to this proposal of the Hon. Chief Commissioner by enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.) The Rev. G. P. Lockwood having spoken, Miss Burdett Coutts then, amidst the most tremendous cheering, formally opened the fountain by partaking of the water, and drinking health, prosperity, and happiness to all the neighbourhood. The Rev. T. Russell expressed, on behalf of Miss Coutts, her full approbation of the way in which her humble offering, as a love-token to her poorer sisterhood and brotherhood, had been received, and concluded his observations by remarking on the generosity of her Majesty in presenting that park as a free gift, when she ascended the throne, to her faithful and grateful subjects at that end of the metropolis, where it was so much needed. This brought the official proceedings to a close, and the Royal Alice Ventii Horn Band, and the band of the 26th Middlesex Rifles, which had previously enlivened them, then played the National Anthem. The fountain is situated in the eastern part of the Victoria-park, near the Hackney-gate. Its arrangement is rectangular, and consists of a podium, or base, 19 ft. 9 in. diameter, and 3 ft. 6 in. high, and of a superstructure 29 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and 55 ft. high. The podium contains eight flights of steps, 6 ft. 4 in. wide, leading to the superstructure. Its masonry consists of Portland and Kentish ragstone. The superstructure is divisible into an exterior and interior octagon. The former consists of eight piers of polished Peterhead granite, with carved capitals of Aubigny stone, from which spring moulded arches and groins. The height of the piers is 18 ft. 6 in.; that of the crown of the arches 25 ft. above the podium. The spandrels of the arches contain moulded panels, with slabs of polished marble. Above these rise the principal cornice, composed of arches, brackets, and pendants, enriched with red and green marbles, and surmounted by a perforated parapet. The total height to the top of the parapet is 34 ft. from the podium. The interior octagon is less than the arcade by which it is surrounded. Four of its sides are occupied by the fountains. At each angle a polished shaft of Peterhead granite rises to the height of the external piers, and is connected with them by the moulded ribs that intersect the groined roof of the arcade. Each fountain consists of a grey Aberdeen granite pedestal, with bronze enrichments, containing a basin to receive the water, which is supplied by a Sicilian marble figure in a fluted niche above it. The head of the niche is canopied, carved, and filled with tracery. The drinking cups are of canonop, silver-plated on the inside, and on the outside bearing Burton's adage, "Temperance is a bridle of gold." The panels of the alternate sides of the octagon are filled with slabs of Connemara green marble, separated by a band of Emperor's red marble, bearing the following inscription:—"The Victoria Fountain, given, Anno Domini, 1862, by Angela Georgiana Burdett Coutts, for the Love of God and Country." This inscription, and the inserted tracery above it are filled with green mastic-foliage, and armorial bearings occupy the upper portion of the doorway leading to the interior of the building. They are enclosed by a label, upon which is carved in letters of high relief the first verse of the 24th Psalm:—"The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is." The door is of oak, and contains panels of bronze grille. Both the exterior and interior octagons are covered by a timber roof, which springs 1 ft. 9 in. above the top of the perforated parapet, and rises to the height of 55 ft. above the podium, or 58 ft. 6 in. above the ground line. The clock dials and gable is filled with green glass occupy alternate sides. The covering and the ornamental details connected with it are lead. The cresting upon the angle ribs is of wrought iron, and the vane is copper gilt. The works, which are altogether of a very unique and pleasing character, have been executed under the direction of Mr. H. A. Darbishire.

THE LATE TRAGEDY ON LUDGATE-HILL.

EXAMINATION OF MRS. VYSE.

Mrs. Vyse, who has in some measure recovered from the injuries she inflicted upon herself after the murder of her two infant children, on Ludgate-hill, was placed at the bar of Guildhall on Saturday for examination. Mr. Pearson, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the prisoner was charged with the wilful murder of her two children by poison, but from the information he had received from the medical gentlemen who had attended the prisoner, he believed she was suffering at the present moment so much from loss of blood consequent upon injuries which she had inflicted upon herself, that it would be unwise to prolong the inquiry; he should, therefore, merely confine himself to calling the witnesses, who would narrate the facts. There were suggestions which might turn out to be true, that the prisoner was labouring under insanity at the time; but that would be a question to be inquired into elsewhere. He would at once call the witnesses and ask for a remand, so as not to protract the inquiry longer than possible.

Mr. Savory, surgeon-assistant at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, deposed that he made a post-mortem examination of the bodies. The contents of the stomachs of the children he sealed up in jars and delivered to Mr. Atfield, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He had himself analysed parts of the contents of the stomachs. He tried them on a cat; she was sensibly affected and convulsed, but did not die.

Mr. Atfield was then examined, and detailed the result of his analysis of the stomachs of both children, and found strychnine in each.

John J. Taylor, assistant to Mr. Keating, St. Paul's-churchyard, deposed to the fact of the prisoner, on the 22nd of May, coming to the shop and purchasing the Battle's powder. She complained that they were very much infested with rats and mice, and that they had made holes in the premises, and caused so much mischief, that it had cost them £5 to repair the place. When he sold the powders he cautioned the prisoner as to their poisonous nature.

The prisoner, who was supported by two female warders, was throughout the medical evidence and that of the last witness most painfully affected.

The evidence of Mr. Marshall, the assistant of Mr. Keating, as also that of the servant-maid of Mrs. Vyse, as given at the inquest, was repeated.

Miss Saunders, the sister of the unfortunate prisoner, who was deeply affected, added to her former evidence that a letter had been given to her by her sister, which she could not then produce, as she had destroyed it. She identified the pieces of paper which she took from her sister's pocket, which were also proved to be parts of the wrappers of Battle's powders, purchased at Mr. Keating's.

Mr. C. Pearson said he was informed by the medical gentleman that the unfortunate lady at the bar was in too low a condition to endure a prolongation of the inquiry; he would therefore ask for a remand for another day. He had no desire to overload the case, but public justice compelled him to complete it.

On Tuesday the examination was resumed. Sarah Johnson, the cook, deposed she had prepared the dinner on the day in question, which consisted of cold roast beef and rice pudding. She stated that the house was infested with rats, and that they were said to be even in the bedrooms.

Dr. Payne gave evidence to the effect that he was called in, and in conjunction with Mr. Savory dressed the wound in Mrs. Vyse's throat.

Elizabeth Harrison, housekeeper at the Fleet-street police-station, said she was directed by Inspector Howard to attend on Mrs. Vyse on the 22nd of May, and to remain in the room with her. Police constables were in the adjoining room. I did not leave the room throughout the night, nor till past ten o'clock the following morning, when I was relieved. I asked no questions, and made no statement whatever to Mrs. Vyse. A Mr. Smith came into the room at eight o'clock in the morning, having been sent for by Mrs. Vyse. I heard her say to the housemaid, "Tell Smith I wish to speak with him." Miss Saunders came into the room first, and asked Mrs. Vyse if she could deliver the message to Smith, and Mrs. Vyse replied "No." At that minute Smith came in, and Miss Saunders left the side of the bed. Mrs. Vyse put her hand out to shake hands with Smith, and they both appeared very much excited and grieved. She said, "Ah, Smith, Mary has been the whole cause of this!" He said, "Keep yourself quiet, ma'am; if I could lay my life down, or five thousand lives, to recall what you did yesterday, I would do it;" and she replied, "it is done, and it cannot be undone."

Alderman Wilson: Who is Smith?

Witness: The man servant employed in the shop.

Mr. Pearson: Was any observation made by Mrs. Vyse at an earlier period in the morning?

Witness: About half-past four o'clock in the morning she asked "if her dear children had been attended to?" We made no answer, and she asked a second time, and I said, "No." She asked, "Why?" and I said it was not usual until the coroner's inquest had sat.

Mr. Pearson said, as public prosecutor, he should feel it his duty to call Smith, and make the two nurses his witnesses.

Alderman Wilson: How did Mrs. Vyse sleep on the Thursday night?

Mrs. Harrison: A little, sir, and appeared to wander a good deal. She did not say anything, but she made a moaning noise.

William Smith said: I am a porter to Mr. Vyse, and have been about twenty-eight years in his employ and his father's. Mr. Vyse was not living with his father at the time of his marriage, which took place in January, 1851. I saw Mrs. Vyse on the 22nd of May, about a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon.

The prisoner was then fully committed for trial.

An extensive fire broke out on Saturday, about noon, at the new steam flour mills, Millbay, Plymouth. The building and its contents were entirely destroyed, and the neighbouring houses somewhat injured.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT READING.—A fire broke out in Reading, on Saturday evening, in the drapery establishment of Mr. Joseph Todman, in the Market-place, and adjoined by shops which are mostly ancient, and built of materials easily ignitable, so that many feared the greater part of the west side would be laid in ruins. It appears that the assistants of Mr. Todman, in accordance with a plan lately adopted by the principal drapers on Saturday evening, commenced putting up the shutters and clearing the shop windows of bonnets and drapery at nine o'clock, when by some means, at present inexplicable, an article came in contact with one of the gaslights, and immediately blazed up. This communicated to other things, and, in the space of a few minutes, the fire spread through the shop with such rapidity as to show that all engaged therein must quickly leave, or sacrifice their lives. None of them had time to get any portion of their clothing from the top upper part of the building before it was in flames. A little before midnight, when the crowd was great, and the utmost assistance was required, Captain Stephenson directed the bugleman of the Volunteers to sound the "assembly" call, and in a short space of time as many as fifty members of the corps mustered in uniform, and, under the commandant's instructions, they kept the crowd back from danger, and prevented a pressure being made upon those employed in pumping at the engines. The greatest sympathy has been evinced for Mr. Todman, the whole of whose business premises, stock, and books have been entirely destroyed. The County and other fire offices have suffered by this conflagration.

GROUP OF GLASS.

ENGLAND, in glass for decorative and household purposes, in this year's show at Kensington, rivals, if not surpasses, that shown by any other country. The selection we have chosen for illustration in Class 34, are admirable specimens of what can be done by us in this branch of art.

MAST MAKERS FETE AT FAIRLOP.

BELOW is an engraving of the scene of the annual visit of the Mast and Block Makers of the port of London to Epping Forest. The fair, which for a number of years was held here, having been declared illegal, the annual visit has, to a great extent, been deprived of the gaiety that once belonged to it—the scene, nevertheless, is one that still attracts large numbers who, upon these occasions, contrive by their numerous picnic parties under the magnificent forest trees, donkey racing, swinging, dancing, &c., to console themselves for the more riotous and noisy proceedings of a fair. Our artist has most ably portrayed some of the incidents. Observe the party in the foreground. Paterfamilias, with his coat off, is so intent on an observation of his fair *ris-à-vis* that the



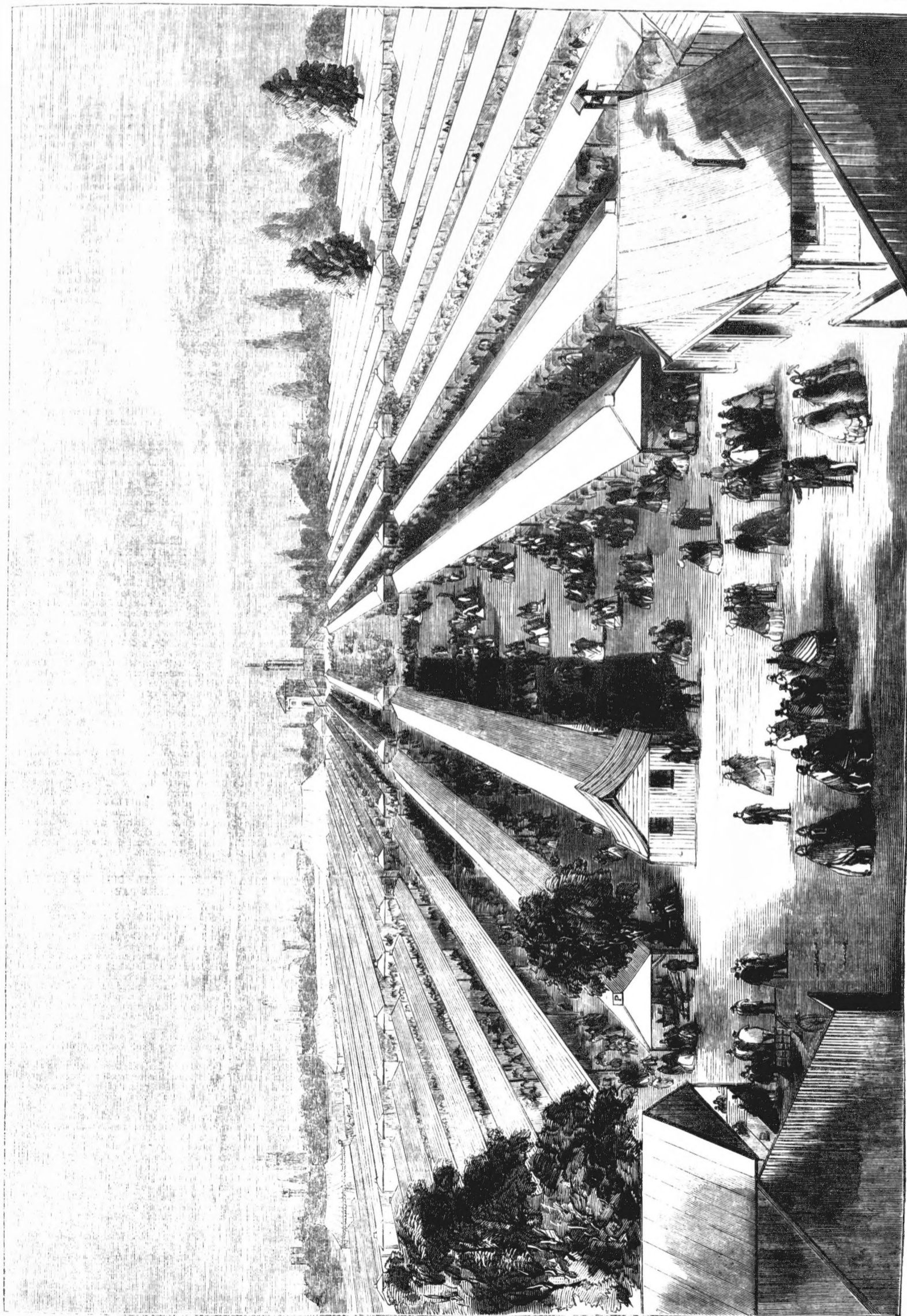
GROUP OF GLASS EXHIBED IN CLASS 34, SOUTH COURT, EXHIBITION.

dog has escaped unobserved with the leg of lamb on which he was about to operate. Two children are timidly feeding the two animals that have brought them down. Little Mary has been sent to collect sticks wherewith to boil the kettle for the cup of tea that will be partaken of by and bye—whilst dancing, love-making, and fortune-telling are going on in the distance. To such like scenes at Hampton Court, and other charming spots in the vicinity of London, hundreds of our toiling population betake themselves during the summer months for change of scene, and to give them new courage to toil on through this world's anxieties.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—Her Majesty has arrived at Kissingen. Her appearance is that of a delicate invalid—pale, with much suffering. She cannot walk without support, from the feebleness of her limbs. Her Majesty has taken several baths, but does not yet appear to have been benefited by them. She is not very much pleased with the place. The cause may be—at least in part—found in the state of the weather, which is still cold and showery. The Empress's father and her eldest brother, Duke Louis of Bavaria, do everything in their power to render the residence agreeable.



THE ANNUAL VISIT OF THE MAST AND BLOCK MAKERS TO FAIRLOP.



THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT BATTERSEA PARK. (See page 618.)

Public Amusements.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The repetition of "Robert le Diable," on Friday last, drew a crowded audience. Armandi makes a perfect representative of the hero; his voice, nevertheless, having more sweetness than power. There never has been a finer *Alce* than Titiana. Her singing is a grand display of power. The cast of the opera, since its previous representation, has been strengthened by the assignment of the part of the *Princesse* to Guarabella. "Don Giovanni and Semiramide" have been played this week. On Tuesday was produced "Don Giovanni," the part of *Zerlina*, by Miss Louisa Pyne, the manageress of the Royal English Opera Covent Garden—the audience on this occasion enjoyed a treat rarely attained, that of listening in the opera to some of the most eminent of foreign artists, including Titians, Gassier, Violetta, and Giuglini, with the greatest of English vocalists—a crowded house rewarded Mr. Mapleson for the fresh evidence of his desire to merit the patronage so liberally extended him. The singing of Miss Pyne was beyond all praise.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The success of "Roberto Il Diavolo" is entirely without precedent. The magnificent scenery, and splendid singing of Penco and Tamberlik have, each night of its representation, caused the most crowded audiences ever known, to applaud this triumph of Mr. Gye to the echo.

DRURY LANE.—The houses to witness the "Colleen Bawn" at this theatre, under Mr. Boucicault's management, are good. The *Eily O'Connor*, of Miss Stephens, is most favourably received.

HAYMARKET.—"Lord Dundreary" is a more popular nobleman than ever; his advent has been preceded this week with "The Happiest Day of my Life." A grand ballet, with *Pera Nena*, and the farce of "Shocking Events," have made up each evening's amusement.

PRINCESS'S.—The "Corsican Brothers" and "Louis XI." continue to be played here on alternate evenings, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean's acting commanding the warmest applause. Shakespeare's historical play of "King Henry VIII.," as produced a few years since at this house, is to be revived this Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean taking the characters of *Cardinal Wolsey* and *Queen Catherine*.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Falemer's run of good luck does not cease. The "Peep o' Day" fills the house with visitors, who are not only much pleased with that play, but immensely delighted also with the wonderful views of Killarney, the excellent singing of Miss Whitty, and the fascinating douching of Miss Lydia Thompson. This evening completes 200 nights of "Peep o' Day."

OLYMPIC.—Miss Amy Sedgwick has reappeared at this theatre in the pleasant comedietta of "A Charming Woman." She was most cordially received, and played, with all accustomed grace and finish. We are glad to see that "The Porter's Knot" is announced for speedy revival, so that our country visitors will have an opportunity of seeing one of the most matchless of Mr. Rolson's many admirable impersonations.

STRAND.—"Court Favour," in which Miss Marie Wilton, ever fresh, sparkling, and characteristic, sustains with so much point and grace the part of the heroine, is extremely popular with the patrons of this gay little establishment. We are not quite satisfied with the *Pauline* of Miss Ada Swanborough, in the burlesque, "The Very Latest Edition of the Lady of Lyons." It is too boisterous, "strapping," and heavy. The striking portraits of the two Napoleons, presented by Miss Saunders and Mr. Clark, are always loudly applauded.

ADELPHI.—The "Colleen Bawn" as revived, the part of *Miles*, by Mr. H. Verner, and *Eily O'Connor*, by Miss Agnes Burdett, continue to gratify the patrons. "Ici on parle Français," and "A Stirling Day at the Exhibition," have formed the first and last pieces.

ST. JAMES'S.—"His Last Victory" is withdrawn, "Friends or Foes" taking its place.

SADLER'S WELLS.—We have no change to report here.

MARYLEBONE.—"Kathleen Mavourneen" still occupies the place of honour in the bills of this flourishing theatre; and the singing and acting of Mr. Cave, in his part of *Terence*, is invariably applauded.

QUEEN'S.—"All the Year Round" is still in the ascendant.

STANDARD.—Miss Marriott has revived—with great scenic magnificence, new appointments, and mechanical effects—the popular mystic drama of "Giselle; or, The Phantom Night Dancers." The talented manageress appeared as *Giselle*, and sustained the part with even more than her usual ability. She received several distinct rounds of applause, a distinction which Mr. E. Phelps shared with her, in recognition of the energy with which he performed the part of *Hilarion*, the *Ranger*. Mr. Fletcher as *Alain*; Miss Mandelbert as *Myrtha*, the *Queen of the Willis*; Miss Booth as *Bathilda*; Miss Kate Mandelbert as *Lotta*; Mr. Bennett as *Bailie*; and Mr. P. Thorne as *Peterkin*, may also be selected for commendation. The revival was well received by an enthusiastic audience, some of the scenery meeting with marked approval.

PAVILION.—"The Massacre of Glencoe" maintains its popularity.

GRECIAN.—The gardens and dancing platform have been extensively patronised. The programme of performances in the theatre remains as when we last wrote.

ASTLEY'S.—It would have been strange, indeed, if the thousands of visitors in London at the present time who are partial to equestrian histrionics had not been provided with an opportunity of witnessing a performance, on the only equestrian stage which this metropolis can boast, of the ever welcome and time-honoured spectacle of "Mazeppa; or, The Wild Horse." On Monday, this favourite with all our country cousins was presented to one of the fullest houses we have seen here for years past. The piece was mounted and dressed with the prodigality and splendour which have always distinguished Mr. Batty's management. It has been prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Searle, on whose taste, tact, and talent, it reflects the highest possible credit. The page, *Casimir*, or *Mazeppa*, was rendered very effectively by Mr. Mortimer, who invested the character with well-sustained vigour and interest, the audience frequently complimenting him on his arduous performance. Mr. Hunter was a capital *Abder Khan*; Mr. Johnson an energetic *Castellan*, and Miss Seaman a satisfactory *Olinoska*. Mr. Edmund, as *Drolinsko*, was commendably humorous; and Mr. Searle, jun., in the small part of *Kosca*, efficient. The revival is a triumphant success. Some excellent horseriding by Goldsmith, Masotti, &c., enlivened by the drolleries of H. Croneste, together with a ballet, in which the Misses Gunniss appeared, followed, and filled the visitors with delight.

MR. BENJAMIN WEBSTER announces a new drama, "Jessie Brown," for immediate production at the New Adelphi.

A new drama, in five acts, entitled "Pauvrette," written by Mr. Boucicault, and in which Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault and Madame Celeste will appear, will be shortly produced at Drury Lane.

At the theatre of St. Etienne, last Sunday, M. Laurenon, a dancer from Lyons, had his left hand blown to pieces on the stage by the bursting of a gun, which he had to fire off in the course of

his part. In the absence of the proper person to load the gun the task was delegated to a man belonging to the fire brigade, who, with inconceivable carelessness, emptied into it the entire contents of a powder-flask holding five-and-twenty charges! M. Laurenon's hand was at once amputated, and he is doing well.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. R. Shepherd, wife of Mr. R. Shepherd, one of the lessees of the Surrey Theatre. This melancholy event took place on the 22nd ult. The lady at one time enjoyed very considerable popularity in the dramatic world, and will be remembered by play-goers, especially on the other side of the water, as Mrs. Pope.

The Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace closed on the 27th ult. with "Israel in Egypt," and drew an immense company. The performance of this choral masterpiece was exceedingly fine, and, generally speaking, precision and fitness of intonation were the order of the day. We observed, on this occasion, that in the antiphonal portions of the double choruses which abound in "Israel in Egypt," the choirs did not respond with punctuality, so far as the time of the bar was concerned, though the mass of voices composing each choir moved with such perfect unanimity as showed that there was no lagging on the part of any of the singers, which might have accounted for the sluggishness of the response. The enormous breadth of the orchestra, and the consequent wide separation of the first and second choirs, was probably the cause of the slight defect we have mentioned. The singers may have had the most honourable intention to keep their eye upon the conductor's movements, and yet may have been tempted to listen for the conclusion of the phrase delivered by their opposite neighbours. Sound not being one of the most active travellers in the world, this waiting, slight as it would be, would suffice to destroy precision for the moment. At a careful rehearsal this might have been discovered and remedied. For want of this the execution of the choral music on Friday presented no improvement on that of Wednesday; or, rather, let us say, that the effect was no more complete and satisfactory, for the singing was in itself precise and most commendable. Strange as it really must appear to our readers, the least sustained choruses were the most effective. We unhesitatingly pronounce "Thy right hand, O Lord," the choral triumph of the festival. The band that furnished the additional accompaniments to the oratorio has been mercifully spared of the instrumentation, and the voice parts come out with a clearness that is very refreshing. The singers made the most of their opportunity, and sang this piece with a spirit and elasticity that cannot be too cordially recognised. For stupendous and really terrific grandeur we must place the famous "Hailstone" chorus first. The tempo indicated by Mr. Costa was bold and spirited, and we were not surprised at its being boisterously encored. "He spake the word," "But as for his people," and "The horse and his rider," were splendid choral exhibitions; beyond these there appeared to be little impression produced. Indeed, two or three of the single choruses were very heavy, partly from a little laziness in their singing, partly from their being taken too slowly. "The people shall hear," one of the most elaborate and difficult works of the kind ever written, was a more creditable performance, but an odd confusion of major and minor scales at the words "Till thy people pass over, O Lord," showed that the acquaintance with it was yet imperfect. The solo parts were sustained by Madlle Titians, Mademoiselle Rudersdorf, Madame Sainton, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. The superb voice of this *prima donna* was again heard to the utmost advantage in the invocation of Miriam, "Sing ye to the Lord," and in the air, "Thou didst blow," (exquisitely accompanied) which was very heartily applauded, and almost encored. Madame Sainton claims acknowledgment for her smooth unaffected singing of the tranquil air, "Thou shalt bring them in," and Mr. Weiss and Signor Belletti for their spirited and satisfactory conjunction in "The Lord is a man of war," which was applauded almost to encoring point. Mr. Sims Reeves sang the opening recitatives, the duet, with Madame Sainton, "Who is like unto thee?" and the air, "The enemy said." The last of these created unbounded excitement, and such a storm of approbation arose at its conclusion as has perhaps never been heard within the girders of the Crystal Palace. The choristers seemed quite beside themselves with delight, and vied with the audience in giving vent to their feelings. A repetition of the song was of course inevitable. It is noteworthy that the solos generally, at this festival, have been particularly successful a fact attributable to the new roof, but, nevertheless, surprising when its enormous dimensions are considered. That it should have a great effect upon the choral performances was reasonably to be expected, but that it should render a single vocalist so distinctly audible by so many thousand listeners is more than the most sanguine could have anticipated. In the programme we found Mr. Santley's name inserted. No apology was offered for the absence of the distinguished English baritone. Surely some explanation should be given. After the oratorio, the "National Anthem" was performed.

M. THALBERG'S MATINEES.—The crowded and fashionable attendance at M. Thalberg's third *matinee* on Saturday last, at the Queen's Concert-rooms, Hanover-square, shows that the great popularity of this great master's performances is in nowise on the decline. It is announced that the only other occasion on which M. Thalberg can possibly appear in London this season is on Monday the 7th of July. We therefore recommend the lovers of art to take advantage of the last opportunity they will have during the present year of hearing this magnate of the pianoforte perform on the instrument of his predilection. The programme on Saturday consisted of the following pieces in the first part, viz.:—"Adelaide" (Art of Singing applied to the Piano), Beethoven; Ballad, from "Preciosa" (Art of Singing applied to the Piano), Weber; Andante, in D flat, Thalberg; Study, in A minor (repeated notes), Thalberg; Fantasia (MS.), "Traviata," Thalberg; and of the subjoined, in the second part, to wit:—"Ballade (à deux) Thalberg; Marche Funebre (B flat minor), Chopin; Tarantella, Thalberg; Prelude de mon Temps, Rossini; Fantasia, "Sonnambula," Thalberg. Masterly to the point of perfection as is M. Thalberg's rendering of the compositions of other masters, it is especially in the execution of his own that his amazing powers are fully developed, and his genius finds its true field of development. To appreciate him thoroughly he must be exclusively Thalbergian while at his instrument. We then find its capabilities demonstrated in the most astounding manner, and with a variety of expression and a brilliancy of touch which leave the listener in no doubt that at least he has heard the perfection of pianoforte playing. M. Thalberg was encored in every piece, but politely declined repetition while acknowledging the compliment.

THE "Jubilee Concert" of the Philharmonic Society takes place at St. James's Hall on Monday, the 11th of July. We learn that Madame Lind-Goldschmidt and Mademoiselle Titians are to sing on this remarkable occasion. Joachim is to perform, and Mrs. Anderson will appear before the public for the last time. The band will be largely increased; a select and efficient chorus is engaged; and every effort is being made to render this concert a worthy close of the society's fiftieth season.

MR. BENEDICT'S grand concert took place on Monday to a crowded and fashionable assembly. The special music written for the opening of the Exhibition, including Tennyson's ode, was first given and well received; the solo verses were sung by Madlle Titians. Of the rest we can but say that Mesdames Louisa Pyne, Parpa, Lemaire, the Sisters Marchisio, Fraulin, Leibhart, Madame Guerrabella, and Madlle Trebelli. Messrs. Sims Reeves, Giuglini, Santley, Belletti, Gassier, Joachim, and Ascher all contributed to the success of the day, and for the most part sang their best. Madlle Titians again produced an electrical effect by her exquisite rendering of "The Last Rose of Summer," and Madlle.

Trebelli was equally admired for her truly splendid effort in the popular brindisi, "Il segreto" from "Luceria." Altogether Mr. Benedict may congratulate himself upon having given one of the most interesting and successful concerts of the season.

Sporting.

RACING FIXTURES.

JULY.			
Newmarket	7 Abingdon	15 Stamford	24
Cambridge	10 Pontefract	17 Knutsford	24
Worcester	10 Hungerford	17 Marlborough	25
Mansfield	11 Nottingham	22 Goodwood	29
Liverpool	15 Southampton	22	

AUGUST.			
Radcliffe	4 Wolverhampton	12 Stockton	26
Brighton	5 Reading	14 Egham	26
Brighton Club	7 Wenlock	15 Lichfield	26
Lewes	8 York	19 Bridgewater	28
Hartlepool	11 Dover	21 Ludlow	29
Great Yarmouth	12		

REGATTAS TO COME—JULY.

Henley-on-Thames Royal Regatta, 7th and 8th.
Prince of Wales' Yacht Club Match, 8th.
Royal St. Georges' and Dublin Bay Regatta, 8th and 9th.
Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club, Sailing Match, at Wroxham, 10th.
Royal Cork Yacht Club Sailing Match, 15th and 16th.
Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club Sailing Match, 16th and 17th.
Ranelagh Yacht Club Sailing Match, 19th.

THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.—The great annual meeting at Putney under this title commenced on Monday, under the auspices of the Thames Subscription Club. The weather was very fine, and the attendance of spectators accordingly large. The racing commenced with a Four-oared race for Thames Waterside Crews, and was won by Winslip and Chambers, beating Kelly, Bell, and the Claspers.

SCULLERS' MATCH FOR £50.—A scullers' match, upon which the above stake depended, was rowed on Saturday, from Putney to Mortlake, having been altered from the 7th of July, that being the first day of the great regatta at Henley. The competitors were Edward Eagers, a waterman, of Chelsea, about 27 years of age, and Thomas Hoare, a waterman's apprentice, seven or eight years his junior. The men took up their positions at the aqueduct, Eagers winning the toss and taking the Middlesex shore. For a few seconds only were they together, and then it may be said that Hoare literally flew away from his antagonist. His style was good, his pace against rough water great, and although he eased up several times, he left his opponent in the rear foot by foot, and ultimately won anyhow.

CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.—This contest kept up the interest to the close that marked its commencement. The Gentlemen so increased their score on Saturday, that the Players found themselves with the task of just another 244 to get to win. This did not look very hopeful, when the Players had lost 107 for five, 114 for six, and 125 for seven wickets. The Gentlemen are first-rate fielders, no doubt, but having got so near victory, doubtless, stimulated them to extra exertion, in pursuit of a luxury they have not for nine or ten years tasted—namely, a defeat of the Players. The cheers at the Pavilion at each success achieved by the Gentlemen showed the interest felt by its visitors at the success of the amateurs. A very numerous throng all round the ground, however, took up the Players' side, and gave back the cheers—and with interest. At 6.30 Caffyn, after a very good innings, was lambasted by the blows of Mr. Walker, the right at the time being very hot. The Players had then 151 on for eight wickets. Anderson then joined Stephenson, the Players wanting ninety to win. As each ten runs were scored, the "ground" cheered the batsmen, while the Pavilion cheered the maiden overs and good fielding of the Gentlemen. Stephenson and Anderson both showed a lively appreciation of the value of time, and would not be drawn into reckless hitting of the slows, though played spiritedly, yet managed to keep each end up, though the bowling was frequently changed—Lockyer being the reserve wicket. So finely, however, did the big pair of batsmen play their parts, that at 7.30 both were still in, and the match brought to such a point that victory was fairly hoped for one side or the other; the batsmen having got thirty-three each, and there wanting just another thirty-three to win. The contest just closed will be probably remembered as the most interesting—certainly as yet—of the present season.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW IN BATTERSEA PARK.

This show closed on Wednesday, and many years may elapse before the inhabitants of London will have such a favourable opportunity of again seeing this great annual gathering. The Highland Society of Scotland united with the Royal Agricultural Society of England to render the show complete, and that the show of cattle presented unusual attractions. There never was such a collection of machinery and implements exhibited at any of the society's previous meetings as was seen in Battersea-park. Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich, exhibited some hundred articles which in themselves make a display "worth gain a mile to see." There were nearly 150 steam-engines on exhibition, about one-half of these being at work in the "motion-yard." About a dozen were traction, or at least self-propelling engines, of which a few moved about or performed in an enclosed ring, like the horses in a circus. The show of cattle was particularly fine. On page 617 we give an illustration of the Show.

The exhibition of various methods of steam cultivation at Farnham is a striking feature of the metropolitan proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society. The prizes of last year brought out many competitors at Leeds and several new machines. This year the advances are as great, although the competitors are somewhat fewer. The locomotive rotary system of inverting the soil, as shown by Romaine, seems to have gone to the wall, and the system of dragging implements at the tail of locomotive engines has followed in its wake. The only system represented at Farnham is that known as traction by wire rope, which may be subdivided into two classes, one in which the engine travels along the headland, the other in which the engine and windlass are stationary. They both possess their merits and their advocates. Mr. John Fowler, of Leeds, is the inventor of the first, and represents it, together with Messrs. Coleman, of Chelmsford. On the second many claim to be the inventors. Of so delicate a point, therefore, for the sake of avoiding offence, it will be best simply to say it is represented by Mr. W. Fowler, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Woolston; Messrs. J. and F. Howard, of Bedford; Messrs. Brown and May, of Devizes; Messrs. Tasker, of Andover; and a Mr. Evenden, not an exhibitor.

The Exhibition has been extremely useful. Anything which attracts public attention to this modern feature of agricultural progress must be. Crowds of foreigners were present on each of the three days, and such numbers of orders were given that the busy lives of industry at Leeds, and Bedford, and elsewhere, will be put to it for the next six months to execute them.

Laid and Police.

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

HENSMAN V. HENSMAN AND BERKELEY.—This was a petition by the husband for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery. The plaintiff was a civil engineer in Sussex-terrace, Kensington, and the defendant was formerly a Miss Austen, the daughter of a gentleman residing at Waltham-croft. The marriage took place on the 7th of March, 1846, and there were three children, two boys, now respectively aged fifteen and thirteen years. The principal evidence against the wife was Jane Langley, who said that she entered the service of Mr. and Mrs. Hensman in January, 1860. The usual custom of Mr. Hensman was to leave home for the purpose of his business at about nine o'clock every morning. He dined during the day in the city, and returned at various times after six o'clock. Mrs. Hensman was a late riser, and had her breakfast in bed. She used to go to bed during the afternoon, and get up between five and six o'clock, when she went out, and never returned till after her husband had come home. Mr. Hensman constantly complained of her conduct, and quarels took place between them. In the latter part of 1860 they went out of town to spend a few weeks at Barking, where Mrs. Hensman became acquainted with the co-defendant, Captain Berkeley, R.N., of No. 1, Victoria-square, Piccadilly, and after their return to their house in London Captain Berkeley was often in the society of Mrs. Hensman. She often said to the witness that she was going to some public place of amusement with Captain Berkeley. On one occasion she went to the Crystal Palace; on another she dined with him at an hotel in Richmond, and subsequently at the Star and Garter, Putney. She also said that they went to the Argyl Rooms together, but the most important evidence was that Captain Berkeley came home with her one night at eleven o'clock, when her husband was staying on a visit with his father in the country; that she told him to go to bed, and she went up-stairs, leaving them together in the drawing-room. When she got up-stairs she lay down on the bed, but did not go to sleep. At about half-past one her mistress called to her, but she did not answer. After that she still remained awake, and heard the front door opened after the clock had struck four, and some one was let out. Her mistress then came up to bed, and the next morning she found a pair of her drawers in the drawing-room. The next evening Captain Berkeley called again, and witness, fearing that her master would return home, told Captain Berkeley that he must not stay any longer, and she put her hands upon his shoulders and pushed him out. She also said that on the occasion of the respondent going with Captain Berkeley to the Crystal Palace she told her to tell her master that she was going to her uncle's and that she had received information from the same morning of her uncle's death. Part of this evidence was confirmed by other persons, amongst whom was one of Mr. Hensman's sons, who had seen his mother in certain public places on the occasions above spoken to. About ten days after Captain Berkeley had been at Mr. Hensman's house, Mrs. Hensman was obliged by her husband to leave his house, and she sent a letter by Jane Langley to Captain Berkeley, stating that she could no longer remain with her husband, on account of his conduct, and assuring him that she would not admit anything, however much they might bully her; and she asked his advice what she should do. This letter was intercepted, because the servant was followed by Mr. Hensman and a detective officer, and it was taken from her hand just as she was about to knock at Captain Berkeley's door. The adultery was denied by the defendant, and co-defendant, but no evidence was called by them. The judge ordinary having summed up, the jury returned a verdict that the defendant had been guilty of adultery with the co-defendant, and that there was no proof of misconduct on the part of the husband. Decree nisi granted with costs.

SEARS V. SEARS.—This was a suit instituted by the husband for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery, to which she pleaded denial, and that the petitioner had condoned her adultery by his own misconduct. Dr. Swaby was counsel for the petitioner, and Dr. Wamsey for the respondent. From the statement of counsel it appeared that the parties were married in 1851, and cohabited until July, 1856, when the petitioner, who was chief engineer of one of her Majesty's vessels, was appointed to the Magician, which was ordered to China. He furnished a place for the respondent at Devonport, and made provision for her support prior to his departure, and up to that period they had lived on very friendly terms. She left Devonport in 1857 and came to London, where she formed some improper connections, and gave birth to a child more than twelve months after her husband left England. The case was fully proved, and the jury found a verdict for the petitioner. The court pronounced a decree nisi.

NAMOCLELL V. NAMOCLELL AND TAYLOR.—Dr. Spinks, at the sitting of the court, applied for the postponement of this case, as the petitioner, who is a printer, and proprietor of the "South London News," which is published at High-street, Newington, had omitted to comply with an order of the court directing him to pay a sum of £15 4s. the amount of costs. The learned counsel produced an affidavit, setting forth that the court had directed the money to be paid on the 12th ult., but the petitioner had evaded the service of the order which had been left at his residence and served on his solicitor. Dr. Swaby, on the part of the petitioner, opposed the application, as there had always been considerable delay in respect to this case. Sir C. Cresswell having read the affidavit, said he must direct the case to stand over until the petitioner had complied with the order of the court.

TEDBURY V. TEDBURY.—In this case the petitioner prayed for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of her husband having committed incest by an adulterous connection with her sister. The respondent denied the charge, and pleaded condonation. Dr. Phillimore, Q.C., and Mr. Fritchard appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Henry James for the respondent. Several witnesses were examined, and their evidence was to the effect that the petitioner was the daughter of a respectable upholsterer named Sadgrove, who was in business in London. She was married to the respondent, Charles Hollingsworth Tedbury, the son of a dealer in artificial manures, on the 16th of December, 1854, and they cohabited until the middle of April, 1860. Her sister, Louisa Sadgrove, lodged in the house of a Mr. Griffiths, when she was visited by the respondent, who, during his visit, occupied the same bed-room in which she slept, and during the time she was at his house she gave birth to a child. The learned counsel on both sides having addressed the court, the jury returned a verdict for the petitioner. Sir C. Cresswell said it was a disgraceful case, and pronounced the decree nisi with costs.

DOUGLAS V. DOUGLAS AND WINSTANLEY.—Dr. Spinks for the petitioner; Mr. Martin for the respondent. Mr. Ebenezer Douglas, a leather seller, in Liverpool, married the respondent in February, 1847. She afterwards contracted habits of drunkenness, and her conduct ultimately became so violent that in the year 1859 her husband commenced a suit for a judicial separation from her on the ground of cruelty. He was induced, however, to abandon his petition, on her promise to go into a reformatory at Edinburgh. She stayed there for some time, and then she returned to Liverpool, but her conduct was no better, and she found it impossible to live with her, and she separated, and in consequence of reports he heard of her conduct, he set some one to watch her. The result was that she was traced to a brothel with the co-respondent, who was described to be a shoemaker, of advanced years. She had passed herself off to him as a widow. Verdict for the petitioner. Decree nisi, but without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

GORE V. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., AND OTHERS.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the keeper, deputy-keeper, and chief turnkey of the Queen's Bench Prison; also the physician and apothecary of Bethlehem Hospital, for damages in respect of injuries which he alleged he had sustained. He complained that he had been removed, under the warrant of Sir George Grey from the Queen's Bench Prison, where he was confined for debt, to Bethlehem Hospital, as a person of unsound mind; there being no pretence for so treating him. The defendants denied the charge, and alleged that they had acted in conformity with the Act of Parliament and the rules and regulations of the Queen's Bench Prison and Bethlehem Hospital. The plaintiff applied in person. The Attorney-General and Mr. T. Jones appeared for the Secretary of State for the Home Department; the officers of the Queen's Bench Prison, Mr. Sergeant Piggott and Mr. Welsby for the authorities of Bethlehem Hospital. The plaintiff occupied upwards of five hours in reading a written statement to the jury in opening his case, which consisted of a rambling account, and contained many subjects totally irrelevant to the issue. It also contained accusations against the medical profession, and he alleged that the medical men in connection with the prison and hospital, had been guilty of a foul and diabolical conspiracy to deprive him of his liberty, and that he had been chosen by Providence to bring to light scenes disgraceful to manhood and repulsive to humanity, and notwithstanding repeated warnings from the learned judge that he was injuring his case, the plaintiff would continue reading irrelevant matters contained in the written statement. The cause of action arose upon the following facts:—In the year 1854 the plaintiff brought an action for the sum of £500 which was referred to an arbitrator, whose award was made in the plaintiff's favour. That award was subsequently set aside, and the case was sent back to the Master, who reversed the award. The plaintiff was then taken in execution for the costs in the cause, and confined in the Queen's Bench Prison. Whilst there he was subjected to great annoyances by his fellow-prisoners on account of his refusing to gamble and drink with them. He complained to the governor about it, but no notice was taken, and the

plaintiff then threatened to write himself to the Secretary of State. Upon that he was put into the strong room, where, after being confined for some weeks he was examined by two medical men, Drs. Walsingham and Griffiths, who signed a certificate that he was of unsound mind, and he was then conveyed to the Bethlehem Hospital, where he complained that he was treated in an improper manner. Both had been administered to him which he did not like. He was denied vinegar on some occasions when fish was given him for dinner. He was denied the privilege of seeing his wife and family when they came to visit him, and the authorities took no notice of complaints which he had made to them of people making gestures at him. He complained that it was a conspiracy between the authorities of the Queen's Bench Prison and Bethlehem Hospital to confine him in the hospital, in consequence of his threatening to complain of the conduct of the authorities at the prison. The plaintiff proposed to repeat his statement on oath; but the Lord Chief Justice thought the better way for him was to state on oath that he had said was true in substance and in fact, which was ultimately done. The plaintiff's evidence was corroborated in certain respects by his wife and daughters. For the defence, Mr. Jones, on behalf of Sir George Grey, the officers of the Queen's Bench Prison, addressed the jury, and said it was the duty of the keeper of the Queen's Bench Prison if he saw any signs of lunacy amongst the prisoners, under his care, to make an investigation of the matter. The keeper considered, from various statements made to him by the prisoners, as well as by the plaintiff himself, that the latter was of unsound mind, and accordingly he sent for Dr. Walsingham, who was of the same opinion; but notwithstanding, he called in Dr. Griffiths to examine him, who supported him in his opinion that the plaintiff was insane; whereupon notice was sent to Sir George Grey, who issued his warrant for the plaintiff's removal to Bethlehem Hospital, which was done for the sole purpose of curing him of the malady under which he was suffering. Mr. Sergeant Piggott, on the part of the authorities, next addressed the jury, and said the plaintiff, whilst in the Queen's Bench Prison, was suffering from delusions, fancying that everyone in the prison was making gestures at him by forcing their fingers into their mouths and staring at him. When he was admitted into the hospital he suffered from the same delusions. He was treated according to the rules and regulations of the hospital; and as to the allegation that he was prevented from seeing his wife and family, that was by order of the committee, in consequence of his wife bringing him papers and Acts of Parliament, such as the Habeas Corpus Act, which it was considered by the medical man would tend to irritate his malady, he being at the time under the belief that he was improperly incarcerated. After one or two of the witnesses for the defence had been called, the foreman of the jury said he was directed by his brother jurymen to say that they had heard quite sufficient of the case, and had made up their minds for the defendants. The Lord Chief Justice said he quite concurred with them in their opinion. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants on all the counts in the declaration.

POLICE COURTS.

WESTMINSTER.

VERY DOUBTFUL.—Mary Wood and Elizabeth Trigg, two very showily-dressed women, attired in rich coloured silks, were placed at the bar charged with attempting to pick pockets in the International Exhibition. Charles William Woodham, a commissioner, said that he was in the machine department of the Exhibition, when a gentleman called his attention to the two prisoners. He said they seemed to be well-known to him, and he put his hand under a lady's cape. The lady was afterwards spoken to, but had not lost anything from her pocket as she had not brought out anything with her. He gave the prisoners in charge of a policeman. Mr. Ingham: Describe particularly what either of the prisoners did that you yourself saw. Witness: I saw the prisoner Trigg put her hand under the lady's cape. Mr. Ingham: Was there not a great crowd of persons at the Exhibition yesterday? Witness: There were seven or eight close by the prisoners. Mr. Ingham: I suppose there was a usual great deal of pushing and jostling about. Is there any further evidence? Sergeant Tanner: I am at the head of the detective police at the Exhibition. I have no further evidence against the prisoners, but they are both well-known, and very expert thieves, and I thought it but right to bring them before you. Perhaps your worship will remand them. Mr. Ingham: I do not think there is sufficient proof to remand them upon. Sergeant Tanner: I thought you might consider it a case for summary conviction—for being there with intent to commit a felony; for there can be no doubt what they were there for. Mr. Ingham: I do not think that there is enough proved to justify my so dealing with them. All that one of them is seen to do is to place her hand under a lady's cape; and in the jostling and scuffling about of an assembly, such a thing might be accidental. I must discharge the prisoners. "Thank ye!" exclaimed both the ladies at once. Mr. Ingham pointed out that they should have been watched a little longer.

AS ISOLATED CANNY.—Simeon Wakerley, badge 10,704, a cabman and driver, was charged with the following conduct to a lady. The defendant was brought up on a warrant, having failed to attend on the summons. The evidence of the complainant, Mrs. Emily Foster, a widow, residing at 25, Charles-street, went to show that on the 17th ult. she engaged the defendant's cab in George-street, Hanover-square, the cab being a Hansom, and in stopping at the house the defendant opened the window in such a rough manner that she received a severe blow. She told the defendant that he ought to be careful, when he replied in a most insolent manner. "Ladies should not ride in Hansoms." She felt very faint, and asked the defendant to knock at her door, when he replied, "Knock yourself." She then asked the defendant for his ticket, and he refused to give one till she had paid him his fare. After leaving her waiting some minutes, he altered the ticket and then gave her one, and she paid him, and as he was going away, after making grimaces at her and behaving in a very insolent manner, he threw some mud at the windows. Elizabeth Betchley, servant to Mrs. Foster, corroborated her evidence in some particulars. Defendant said he was not aware he was insolent, and that the mud might have got on the window by the horse splashing. He was not supposed to get down to knock at people's doors. Mr. Knox said the defendant had a perfect right to decline getting down so as to lose control of his horse. He thought the blow the complainant had received might have been accidental, but the defendant's conduct had been most insolent, and it was not one lady in a hundred with sufficient spirit to come to court as a complainant. It was perfectly unbearable the form he could not ride in a cab without being insulted. He should fine the defendant 20s. and the costs of a solicitor who attended for the complainant.

CLERKENWELL.

THE MANLY ART!—Harry Browne, pugilist and licensed victualler, of 25, Lamb's Conduit-street, and Samuel Brown, of Stodbridge, Hampshire, a groom, were charged with being drunk and assaulting George Matthews, cab-driver, badge 5,796, in Lamb's Conduit-street. From the evidence of the complainant, which was confirmed by Police-sergeant Egerton, 14 E, it appeared that about three o'clock in the morning, the prisoners were in Lamb's Conduit-street making a disturbance, using obscene language, and refusing to pay their cab fare. The prisoners, who were drunk, were asked to go away, but they refused, and threatened to strike the cabman. Finding remonstrance of no avail, the sergeant took the prisoners into custody, on which the prisoner Browne turned round and spat in the cabman's face. The prisoners were very violent at first, but afterwards went quietly to the police station. The prisoner Browne denied that he was drunk or that he spat in the cabman's face. If the cabman had said that he had hit him in the face he might have been true. The dispute arose through the cabman refusing to take his friend home. The prisoner Brown said it was all a mistake to say he was drunk. He was as sober as a judge. (A laugh.) Mr. D'Eyncourt said the assault complained of was very beastly and unmanly. He would discharge the prisoner Brown, who went quietly to the police station, but fine the prisoner Browne 20s. or in default fourteen days' imprisonment in the House of Correction. The fine was paid, the prisoner Browne declaring that the cabman was the first aggressor and had sworn falsely.

MARYLEBONE.

CURIOUS CASE.—William Plummet, thirteen years of age was charged with the following novel attempt to commit a robbery: Police-constable 265 D deposed that while on duty in the Edgware-road, he saw the prisoner jump on the step of an omnibus, and offer for sale to the passengers some new newspapers. While doing so he had one hand in the coat pocket of the conductor. On seeing him (witness) he jumped down and ran off, but was pursued and taken into custody. The conductor said he did not feel the prisoner's hand in his pocket, but found that he had been robbed of some money in copper. Mr. Mansfield sentenced the prisoner to hard labour in the House of Correction for fourteen days, with the addition of a whipping.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

MURDERERS ASSAULT.—Mary Ann Hoggerty, Joanna Carr, and Ellen White, Irish women, were charged with the following outrageous attack on Mrs. Mary Ann Holden, the wife of Mr. Jos. Holden, nephew of Mr. Jonathan Holden, of the Angel Inn, High-street, St. Giles's. Mr. Lewis appeared for the prisoner White. The prisoners, with some others, went into the Angel Inn on the evening of the 18th ult., and called for some stout. The prisoner White began singing, and was told by Mrs. Mary Holden, the wife of the landlord, that it was not permitted. Instead of desisting, as requested, the whole of the prisoners, with the view doubtless of causing annoyance, began singing. Mrs. Holden finding expo-

lation useless, called her nephew, Mr. Joseph Holden, to assist her in putting the prisoners and their companions out of the house, and as soon as he made his appearance an attack was made on him. Mrs. Mary Ann Holden, being informed by a boy that her husband (Mr. Joseph Holden) was being ill-used, went to his assistance. The prisoners and one of their companions then attacked Mrs. Holden, pulling her down by the hair of her head, and dragging her out of the house, and when they got her out, she twisted their hands in her hair and bumped her head on the pavement; and not content with this, White jumped on her. Mr. Knox committed the prisoners for six months with hard labour.

SOUTHWARK.

Here the magistrate's chief attention has been called to investigate several charges against females for robberies in the public streets—the majority of the plundered persons being countrymen on a visit to the International Exhibition.

FINISHING THE DAY.—The first case was against Mary Caroline Jones, a fashionably-dressed middle-aged female, who was charged with stealing sovereign and five shillings from Thomas Moore. The prosecutor deposed that he was a draper's assistant, and he had a holiday to visit the International Exhibition. He went there early and enjoyed himself with some friends, and after they quitted the building he lost them. At the latter part of the evening he was in the Canterbury-hall, and when he left there he fell in with the prisoner in a street in the Borough, and at her request, took her into a public-house and trodled her. When they got out in the street they stood talking together for a few minutes, when the prisoner suddenly bolted, and he missed his purse, containing a sovereign and five shillings. He went in pursuit of her, and gave her into custody. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and begged his worship to deal with her, and Mr. Combe sentenced her to three months' hard labour.

CABMANRY.—James Caunt, a cab-driver, was summoned by Mr. E. Goldsmith for refusing to convey him in his cab. The complainant arrived at London-bridge railway on Sunday night, and upon leaving the station he saw the defendant, and asked him to take him home. The defendant said "Yes," and asked him where he wanted to go to. He said to the West End, whereupon the defendant refused to go, saying his horse was tired. Mr. Caunt said he was determined to punish any such cases whenever they were brought before him, and fined the defendant 10s. and costs.

LAMBETH.

THE POISONING CASE.—Catherine, alias Constance Wilson, alias Taylor, alias Turner, who had been tried at the late session at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Cornell, but acquitted, was again placed at the bar on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Ann Atkinson, by administering poison. Mr. Chippierfield attended for the prosecution; and Mr. Neale for the defence. Mr. Nairne, the medical man who attended the deceased, and who gave evidence on the former examination, was recalled. He said his first visit to Mrs. Atkinson, at the house of the prisoner, was on Monday, the 15th of October, 1860, when he found her to be labouring under what he believed to be "choleraic diarrhoea." He continued his visit, two or three times a day up to the time of her death, which took place on the following Friday, and gave a certificate in her case assigning her death to "choleraic diarrhoea." Arsenic administered in small doses would produce the effect under which he found the deceased when called in. In his former examination he said the deceased told him that she had become ill at Rugby Station, and been robbed there. He was quite certain it was the deceased who told him so. Mr. Todd, a chemist, in Vauxhall, was next called, and said he did not know the prisoner as living at 10, Loughborough-street, in his neighbourhood, but had some recollection of the name of Taylor. He never saw her or her late servant to his knowledge before, nor had he any recollection of serving either with medicine of any sort in October, 1860. Ann Breaden, the young woman alluded to, was here asked the question, and said she did not recollect where she was served from. Mr. Chippierfield here said he wished to address a few words to the magistrate respecting the position of the evidence was before the court that the deceased had come by her death from arsenical poison, he (Mr. Chippierfield) had no doubt in his own mind, by Fowler's mineral solution. Poisons of this character were not found in the solid parts, but merely in the tissues of the body, and therefore they were difficult of detection. The prisoner, he should be able to show, had been six or seven years confidential servant to a medical gentleman in Lincolnshire, and had an opportunity, therefore, of becoming acquainted with the different poisons and their potency. It was not a little singular that, a very short time after her master had made his will in her favour, leaving her property in his hands, and at the same time of £80 a year; he was seized with sudden violent illness, and died. Soon after this the prisoner went to nurse a lady named Jackson, whom she induced to draw £150 from her will. Very soon after Mrs. Jackson died suddenly, and the money was missing. So strong were the suspicions excited in the case, that an investigation took place, and an inquest was held on the body. From the account of the inquest then before him, it appeared the prisoner got off, owing to no irritant poison being discovered in the body. In the present case, arsenical poison was discovered in the tissues of the body of Mrs. Atkinson, by Mr. Nunneley, an eminent physician, who had examined it. Parts of the viscera had been forwarded to London by order of the Secretary of State for analysis, and at the conclusion of the present inquiry he (Mr. Chippierfield) should have to call upon the magistrate for a further remand. Mr. Joseph Atkinson, the husband of the deceased, gave evidence as to his wife's coming to London, and being ill at the prisoner's house. He was telegraphed for, and found his wife very bad. Mr. Norton: When you first saw the prisoner did she speak to you about anything happening to your wife at Rugby, or her having been robbed there? Witness: Not a single word. On the Thursday my wife complained of the things—the barley-water and beef-tea prepared for her by the prisoner, saying they were mere hogwash; and I went down-stairs and made some arrowroot myself for her. The beef-tea was very poor, and I requested the prisoner to send out for a couple of pounds of beef to make some beef-tea of a richer quality, but she said she had plenty in the house. [Mr. Nairne was here recalled, and in reply to a question from the magistrate said that the "Fowler's Mineral Solution" might be mixed up with beef-tea, barley-water, or arrowroot without palpably changing their flavour.] On the Saturday morning after my wife's death the prisoner asked me to go up-stairs to see how they laid out the body. I went up, and while in the room the prisoner asked if my wife had told me or said anything about being robbed at Rugby, and I told her she had not, and asked her about it. She said she was sorry she did not tell me that my wife had got very sick and ill at Rugby, and went into a water-closet, where she was followed by a lady, who took her round the waist. When she came out a gentleman asked her if she had lost her money, and she said at this time came forward, and giving up the pocket, said she was taking care of it until she came round. She did not say how much money she had been robbed of. I had been in constant attendance on my wife from the Wednesday till her death on Friday night, yet she never said a word about her illness or the alleged robbery. After telling me about the robbery, the prisoner opened a closet, and took out a bag containing all the wearing apparel belonging to my wife, and among other things I found my wife's pocket, in which there was a small parcel containing fifteen sovereigns and about 20s. in silver. I examined the pocket to see if it had been torn, but it appeared to be perfect. Mr. Norton: Have you any opportunity of knowing what amount of money your wife took from home with her? Witness: I have not; but I feel quite sure it was more than £100. I should say £120 or £130. She was always in the habit of carrying it sewn up in the inside of her stays. I daresay I may find out the person who sewed it up on the last occasion. I told the prisoner I should give all my wife's clothes to the servant, except a valuable cloak, which the prisoner herself might have. She made no charge for her trouble. Mr. Chippierfield: But you have frequently given the prisoner money. Witness: Oh, yes. On one occasion my wife sent her £15 as a gift. I have advanced her money besides. Mr. Neale said he should reserve his cross-examination of the husband. The nurse who assisted in laying out the body spoke of the deceased as a person of fine form. The body was quite fat and plump, so that it was evident the deceased had not been subject to any lingering illness. Mr. Chippierfield said he was anxious to have added to the deposition of the girl Breaden, who had been servant to the prisoner. The fact was that on the day the deceased came to the house of the prisoner the latter was so pressed and short of money that she was not able to purchase necessaries for the house, yet immediately after the death of the unfortunate deceased she was quite flush of cash, and provided herself not only with a suit of mourning, but a great variety of finery. Mr. Norton observed that the examination had already been prolonged beyond the usual hours of business, and again remanded the prisoner.

CABMANRY.—Frederick Roe, a cab-driver, badge 14,539, was charged with making use of insulting language to Mrs. Porter, of Canterbury-green. Complainant told him she was going to the Exhibition, and asked him what his fare was. He said 4s., when she said she thought 3s. 6d. was enough. Upon this he used the most abusive language to her, and said he would not take her at any price. Complainant said she could compel him, and after much obstruction she got into the cab and desired to be driven to the police-station, and asked for his ticket. He refused the ticket, and said he would not drive her an inch. She sent, however, to the station, and the inspector came up and procured the man's ticket. A solicitor, who appeared for the cab-driver, asserted that he was already engaged when the lady came up. Fined 30s. or thirty days' imprisonment, and his license suspended for two months.

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THE WOLF.

Literature.

ORIGINAL TALES.

THE WOLVES

THE narrator of the following startling episode—in the course of a roving, adventurous life—was a tall, broad-shouldered, and athletic young Englishman.

His tawny moustache, curling brown locks, and bold, laughing eyes of a greyish tint, denoted his Saxon origin; and Charley Hazlewood, the son of a country squire—for so he was familiarly denominated—was as fine a specimen of his kind as you, mademoiselle, would wish to ensnare by the witcheries of your own beautiful eyes.

With a spirit and pluck peculiar to his race, he had, on quitting college, set forth on a Continental excursion; and, by the time of which I speak, there were few nooks in Europe that he had not visited and become familiar with.

He had, for instance, fished in the splendid "fiords" of Norway—drank "vooke" at Vionetz—visited the galleries of Italy—taken a turn among the Calabrian brigands—won a rowing match at Venice, to the astonishment and the envy of the gondoliers. He had visited Hecla, and hob-nobbed on the summit of the Water-Nova—had danced the bolero, with a black-eyed gitana of Estramadura—the keel of his cutter had ploughed every sea; in fact, he had been everywhere—seen everything—could do anything—and, above all, could tell an excellent story, and brew a bowl of "bishop." The story I am going to tell you now at second hand, and for the bishop—why, you can have any substitute you please.

"Talking of wolves!" he said (we had been discussing the horrible creatures).—"Talking of wolves, by Jove! I recollect an adventure with them once I am not likely to forget to the last day of my life—ugh!" and here he gave a shudder of horror and disgust, like one who was fairly overpowered with a hideous remembrance.

"I had been," he went on, "shooting bears in the Lower Pyrenees, and with some success, for the trophies which I and my party boasted of were of a somewhat formidable order.

"Having an aunt taking the waters at Pau, in the Pyrenees, I was obliged to separate from my friends, and go thither and pay my duty to her.

"No," continued Charley, in reply to a caustic remark which had just been hazarded.—"No, my dear sir, you are wrong. She was not a wealthy old maid from whom I had great expectations. She was a widow, a trembling, timid, tender creature, who was breaking her heart for the man she loved so well. She was my dear mother's pet sister; and she had been kind—so kind to me in earlier days, and I loved her like a son. So you see—

"Very well; if my explanation satisfies you, I am content," again young Hazlewood went on to say, "and I shall therefore continue my story.

"I found her at Pau, much better, and, in fact, so much benefitted by those famous waters, that in a few days she was enabled to return to England.

"If I were to tell you that Pau was a quaint, well-built town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, famous for its precipitous streets, its boiling waters, and as being the birth-place of Gaston de Foix and others, I—

"You would be telling us news, wouldn't you, Master Charley Hazlewood?" broke in the cynical

listener, who more than once interrupted the thread of the story.

"I could tell you very little news, I know," retorted the young man, laughing good-humouredly; for they were fast friends, which they proved by always having a squabble whenever they met.

"You were going to tell us about the wolves, I think?—that will be news to me when I hear it."

"Well, old fellow, all in good time; but there are geographical impedimenta as yet in the way, you see. I am only as yet at Pau, and I have to cross the Pyrenees and find my way to Arragon, before I can find out my wolves."

"Mercy on us!" growled the cynic; "it is Master Hazlewood's travels in Spain we are going to listen to."

"And when in Arragon, I have to find the Sierra de Aleubierre; and then—"

The cynic here gave utterance to a groan of despair so comical that it was greeted with a laugh, as being something successful.

The narrative was then continued. "My journey was tedious, difficult, and full of perils. The Pyrenees, where they don't lift themselves up in massive walls thousands of feet in perpendicular height, offer you a choice of chasms and abysses of such appalling depth that it requires no ordinary strength of nerve to pass by those fatal edges.

"Then there are waterfalls which become thunderous cataracts, and snowy mountain peaks gold and purple in the setting sun; and a sunset among mountains, thousands on thousands of feet above the level of the sea, is a sight more sublime than words of mine can describe to you."

"But the wolves—the wolves," cried his tormentor; "where are they, the abominable four-footed things?"

"Then there were other dangers," continued Charley, with obstinate perseverance, disregarding further interruption; "there was danger from robbers—danger from wandering gypsies—danger from Carlist and guerilla; and last, not least, danger from the contrabandists, with whom I became fast friends."

"Indeed!" the cynic sneered out. "Respectable fraternity, no doubt; I hope you did justice to your selection."

"I selected the best chance offered me of keeping my skin uncut; for you see that knife has not touched my throat, nor bullet my brain—"

"Men are born to different deaths," Master Charley, and you may be 'elevated' yet; and the speaker made a significant motion with his hand under his right ear, indicative of one doomed to be hung; "and as for brains—humph!—bullets are not likely to hurt that which has no existence."

"You threadpaper—you pipe stem. I'll crack you in two across my knee if you 'rile' me any more with your *malapropos* interruptions," and he made a movement to rise as if to seize him, but the speaker easily eluded Hazlewood's brawny grasp.

"Well, to continue," said Charley, when he had reseated himself, "I joined a jolly band of contrabandists who were going from Biscay to the frontiers of Arragon, and soon found myself on the best terms with their leader.

"As fine a man as yourself, I suppose," he exclaimed the tormentor, breaking out afresh.

"You had better mind, I tell you," said Hazlewood, shaking his fist at him. "But for all that, he, Pablo, was one of the finest fellows I ever clapped eyes on. He stood six feet two, and had an herculean build, in proportion. A dark, olive-

hued jovial face was set off by a splendid black beard and moustache."

"Black—eh! Humph!—better than some people's sandy whiskers."

"He was as romantic-looking in his Biscayan costume with his silken sash, mounted pistols, and all the rest of it, as Wallack used to be in the 'Bric-a-brac,' and contrabandista as he was, Pablo was as gay, harmless, and honest-hearted a fellow as you could wish to see."

"Really now, your smugglers, who sometimes slit people's throats, as I have heard, must be very moral, and much villified men."

"Never mind," said Charley, in reply to this fresh attempt to provoke him. "I found him so, and you may say what you like. But to proceed with Pablo and his companions—half-a-dozen stalwart fellows, and a couple of noble Pyrenean mastiffs, useful to them in their desperate calling, as they are taught to carry packages by passes the contrabandista himself does not at times attempt."

"I had agreed to pay them a very moderate sum for their escort, and therefore travelled under their protection without the slightest fear; and so, resting by night at the 'posadas' on our way, and seeking the shadiest cork trees to rest under during the noonday siesta, in a few days we had reached the frontiers of Arragon."

"Those posadas, I am given to understand," said the cynic, with mock gravity, "are famous for fleas, for black bread and onions, rancid oil, garlic, and sour wine, and for villainous hosts in league with robbers who murder travellers by night."

"You have been given to understand much of fiction mixed with fact. The lively little creatures you have not hesitated to name outright, I must grant you. So also the polenta and the garlic, and so on; but we fed on white as well as brown, and tasted of the flesh-pots of Cammacho's wedding, and drank of the wine of Xeres—live the wine of Xeres de Forastera; but finally, and without meeting with any adventure, we came to the last posada, where myself and contrabandist friend were to take our parting meal together."

"The first thing which Pablo did when he had seen his mules housed and fed, and his bundles under safeguard, was to take his huge *trabuco* or trombone, a weapon like our old blunderbusses, fling it into the hollow of his left arm, and his gaily striped mantle or poncho in the other, and striding into a huge chamber, where were chairs and benches on a brick floor, and other travellers' accommodations scattered about, he took up a grand *pose* before the landlord, pointed his hand to me, who had accompanied him, and spoke thus:

"Señor Mendez de los Carceres I recommend this gallant caballero to your care. He is my friend, look you, and as I know you do me the honour to hold me in esteem, and to claim my favour, you will certainly do so by literally fulfilling all the hospitable behests towards him your sense of propriety may prompt."

"To this harangue the landlord made reply by a 'Si Señor Pablo, I am the slave of your wishes and the noble caballero's most humble servants.' And he made a profound bow.

"The landlord was a copy of Sancho Panza. I'll wager," here broke in the inveterate cynic—"so you needn't describe him."

"He was neither capricious nor short; he had no ample rotundity of person, a moist lip, nor a roguish eye, but was as evil-looking a fellow of strong and dangerous proportions as ever I met in my life, and I have met with more than one whose countenance was, what a Yankee would term, a 'caution'; but that of the senior Mendez

beat most things, in the way of physiognomy, I have ever seen."

"Summon Pepe!" next spoke out Pablo, with his imperious tone and gesture.

"Presently Pepe appeared, an oily, cringing, funny rascal, with a lithe figure and a gipsy tinge in his blood, which told in an instant of his lineage and descent."

"Accursed heathen, whom they have called Pepe!" thundered out the contrabandista—"listen to words your master tells you—through me—do you mark me?"

"Si señor!" answered Pepe, his olive cheeks becoming of a livid, ghastly white.

"You will guide this honourable caballero to the Sierra de Aleubierre to the convent of our Lady of the Mount. You will obey him literally and faithfully, and you will be well paid. Not a hair of his head must be touched, do you hear? and, if need be, you will put your own breast between his and the assassin's knife!"

"If he had meant to stay at once, when speaking to the landlord, 'he is not to be robbed or murdered,' he could not have spoken more plainly to the purpose, nor to my comprehension. If he had added, when putting his stern injunctions upon Pepe, 'lead him into no ambush, and see he comes to no harm, or woe betide you!' he could not have spoken more emphatically."

"To the Sierra de Aleubierre?" exclaimed Pepe, with a ghastlier look than ever.

"Aye—even so!" returned Pablo. "Why, what ails you, man, that you look at me with that visage only fit for the ghetto or the Bohemian's quarter?"

"Have you not heard that the wolves are out, and that we shall have to cross their very tract?"

"Bah! the caballero is no coward, if thou art!" returned Pablo, in scorn.

"The change which came over Pepe, both in form and countenance, was so immediate that I could not but remark it. The dark, indignant blood rushed into his cheeks like a tide, and his lithe limbs seemed changed to steel."

"It is well," said he, coldly. "I will obey, and am the caballero's slave; and, turning his back, he left the chamber."

"And what, my friend Charley Hazlewood, could your worship have wanted at the Convent of Our Lady of the Mount—eh? Did you want to convert, pervert, or confess some pretty little nun?"

This question was put, of course, by the same individual who had already put so many.

"That is a story—a sad, sad story—a story for some other day," replied Hazlewood. "But now I am coming fast to the wolves—ugh!"

"What Pepe had said of the wolves had taken me a little aback. I need not tell you—and for reasons I need not enter into—I knew that I must travel the latter part of the distance on foot—Pepe having to undergo the same fate as myself—owing to the nature of the devil we had to pass through."

"It is sufficient to say that my last meal with Pablo was a jolly one, washed down with some excellent wine—that we smoked our cigarettes—held a long talk till late in the night—shook hands, and vowed eternal friendship; and when I awoke the next day, Pablo and his merry men were gone, and Pepe was ready to accompany me as my guide on my journey; and it was not long before we set forth."

"I may here say a few words about the wolves, elicited in answers to questions which I put to Pepe as we journeyed along—I on an excellent Spanish jennet, and Pepe on a mule fit for a cart-drum."

"The weather had been very severe, and the last of the Pyrenean winter yet lingered in the more northern defiles of Arragon, which had driven the wolves from the fastnesses into the plains, to seek their food nearer the dwelling of man.

"He certainly told me stories of their numbers—of their frightful ravages, and of the maddening hunger which makes the foulest and most cowardly of four-footed animals the terror of the boldest travellers.

"However, I was well armed, having a brace of good double-barrelled pistols and a rifle and ammunition with me. Pepe was armed also with a tremendous *trabuco*; and to hasten the matter, we left our animals at a posada, and the morning after set forth to the pass which led to the—"

"To the convent of the pretty nun," cried the cynic. "Go on."

"It was a bitter morning," continued Hazlewood, "and the snow lay on the ground, for in the bland land of Spain and Spanish oranges, the winter winds bite keenly even to the middle of spring—especially where I was."

"They had talked of the wolves at the posada, but had added, that they had been and disappeared. As I knew that when the host of a tavern wants to frighten you with out-of-door horrors, he wishes to amuse you by in-door attractions, we set forth about noon, Pepe and I, and a thin, cold snow came on.

"A better guide could not be than Pepe, so far as knowing every foot of the wild solitudes; now rock—now ravine—now skirts of forest—and still climbing mountain land we ascended, and I was certain that my life, my purse, and my limbs were secure with Pepe, as he had to answer for all and each with his own.

"On we went—first a narrow defile—then broken ascents—then a skirt of table-land, until we arrived at a spot which puzzles me to describe, because it seemed like going 'up-stairs,' but the inner angles of the stairs were just like those you go up the Monument by, and if you didn't keep close to the outer wall, down you would go, goodness alone knows where."

"There's a basement—a cellar to every building," quoth the cynic; "and very likely you would have found yourself at the bottom, had you fallen."

"I had been ascending these steps some time, when I thought I heard a moaning howl come heavy with the snow, and Pepe, who led the way, at last turned round to me, and grasping my arm with the same livid look as before, said—"

"The wolves."

"What followed seemed instantaneous, and it seemed to my fright and horror-struck attention that not an appreciable moment of time elapsed between the beginning and the end.

"I had skirted the last shoulder of a rocky stair—so to call it, and was on the ledge of a table-land. At my heels—just as I turned under the lee of a rock overhung with scrub, and, pistol in hand—came a wolf, a big, panting creature, white with age, and the veritable father of a whole troop of wolves.

"With eyes of fire, his red tongue lolling out, and his throat like a furnace—I could feel the heat of his breath I fancied—he rushed past both myself and Pepe.

"*Santissima Trinidad!* the whole pack are out!" I heard my guide say.

"It was a rush like that of a rising wind. It was the thunder gathering in the distance, and across the broadening ledge, swept by in fierce pursuit, and now and again within a few feet of us, the whole pack of the infernal brutes;

and the howling or savage 'growling' that they made, was even more frightful than their aspect.

"I began to hope that, in the panic of their onward rush, they would pass us altogether, but as sudden cry, that made my blood curdle, caught my ear, and looking away from the pack gathering faster and thicker behind, I soon discovered the reason of that cry.

"Fighting, tearing, yelling, gnashing their bloody teeth—a score of them were gathered around some object.

"I caught a glance of what I conjectured was poor Pepe; don't ask me to describe it!

"Limb from limb—bone from bone—I heard the crushing—flesh from bone—to the very garments he wore—all soon disappeared.

"I fired—one! two! three! into their very midst, and three wolves fell. These were, in turn, rent asunder by their fellows and devoured, and, thank heaven! the rest, like a hurricane,

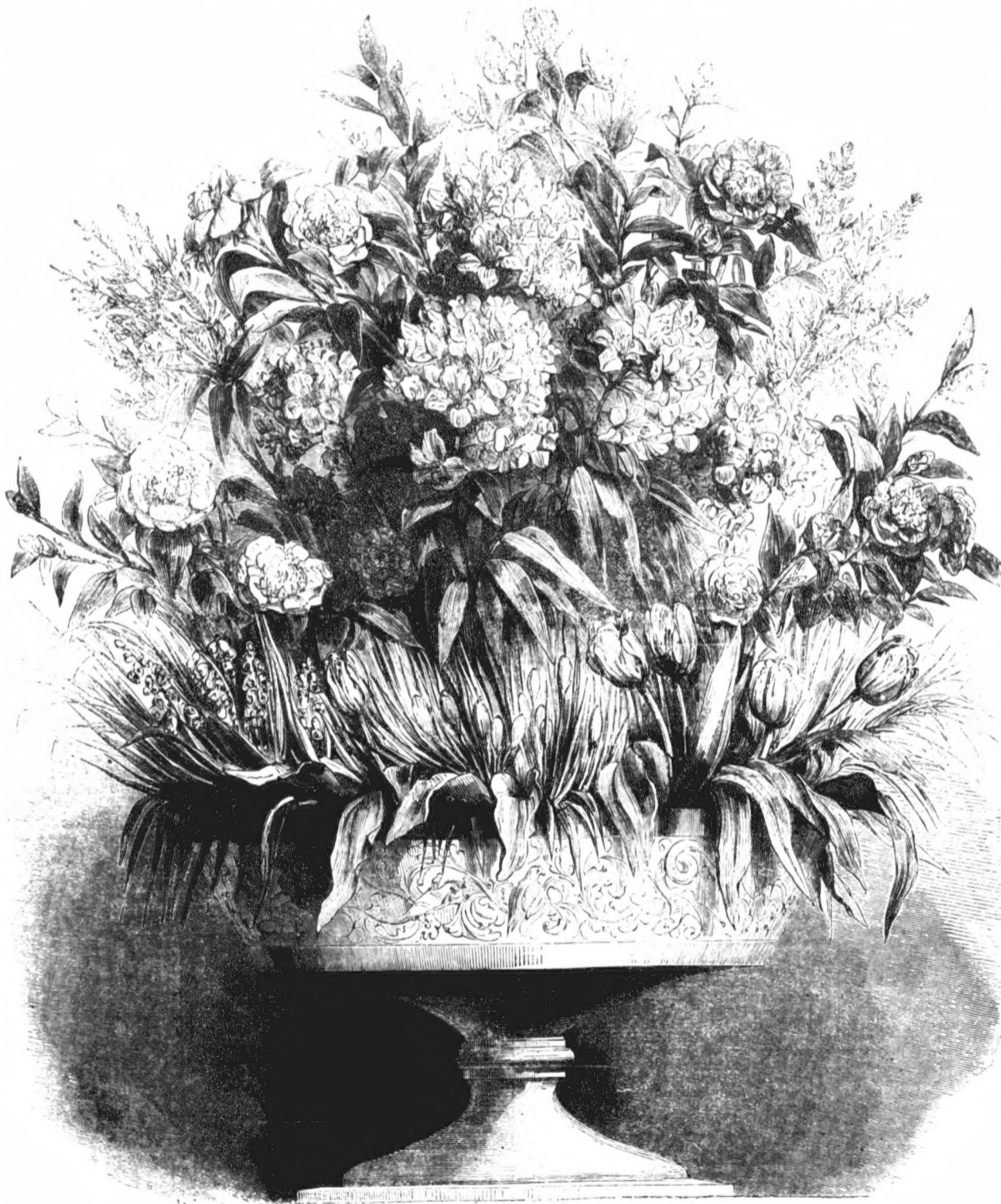
passed by me, and I was spared—how, I know not, to this hour."

"And reached the convent in safety, eh?"

"I did so; and now my wolf story is ended."

"Well, thank goodness for that, anyhow," said the cynic, who, as usual, had the "last word" to himself.

CARPETS.—Straw matting, laid under carpets, makes them last much longer than straw, and it is smooth and even, and the dust sifts through it. If there are any appearances of moths in carpets, when they are taken up, sprinkle tobacco or black pepper on the floor before the carpets are put down, and let it remain after they are laid down. If faded or greasy in many parts an ox gall mixed with a painful of cold water, or a little grated raw potatoe and cold water, mixed together and sponged over the places, and then wiped dry with soft cloths, will make them look clean and bright.



"BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS."

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

(Poetical Works of J. P. ROSSON.)

BEAUTIFUL flowers! beautiful flowers!

O how I love thee, fair stars of the ground!

Budding and blooming in paradise-bowers,

Robed in rich perfumes, by loveliness crowned,

Let not the honey-bees steal all your treasures;

Close your soft leaves when the butterfly's near;

List not the zephyrs, with love-breathing measures,

And heed not the Twilight that weeps with a tear.

BEAUTIFUL flowers! beautiful flowers!

Oft have I sought ye in wildwood and glen!

Bathing my spirit in odorous showers,

Far from the envy and malice of men,

Morning came gathering the dreams of your slumber,

Weaving a garland of perfume and light,

Decking her forehead with gems without number,

Culled from the violets and lily-buds white.

Beautiful flowers! beautiful flowers!

Loved for your sweetness, and mourned when ye fade;

Breathing a language of heart-stirring powers,

Singing till fair things of earth are decayed,

Soft on a rainbow of fragrance ye wander;

Painting the skies with the tints of your bloom;

Casting your leaves where the clear brooks meander,

And whispering of Spring from the Winter's white tomb.

ELECTRO-PLATING IRON WIRE.—To prevent iron wire from rusting, it is proposed to coat it with copper at one continuous operation, by running it off one reel and taking it upon another, drawing it through, at the same time, a depositing trough containing a solution of the sulphate of copper. The wire is first scoured bright, and then passed over a grooved metal roller in the trough connected with the pole of a battery, where it is drawn slowly through the bath upon a wooden roller, and is thus electro-plated.

"London Colon."

ITS STREETS.—ITS HOUSES AND ITS PEOPLE.—ITS ODD SCENES AND STRANGE CHARACTERS.—ITS MYSTERIES, MISERIES, AND SPLENDOURS.—ITS SAD MEMORIES AND COMIC PHASES.

BY THE HERMIT OF EXETER CHANGE.

No. 8.—STREET PREACHING TO POOR PEOPLE

And therefore not, my supercilious friend? Don't poor people need instruction, and is not the street—provided no inconvenience be caused to anyone—as good as any other place? Do you imagine that Truth is only effectual when she is proclaimed from carved pulpits, by a carefully-dressed gentleman from a gold gilt and morocco bound bible, to elegantly-attired ladies and gentlemen, lounging and dozing, and perhaps snoring

on softly-cushioned seats, in luxuriously-furnished pews?

If you happen to harbour any such thought in your mind, the sooner you get rid of it the better for yourself. Bear in mind that it was not in solemn temples, nor in magnificent cathedrals, nor in comfortable chapels, that the truth was first preached. No. By the sea-side, when the music of the waves kept time with the cadences and ascensions of the preacher's voice; on the mountain-tops where the cool and incense-laden breezes played through the preacher's locks, or in the stony street where the sleek Pharisee and the broad phylactery Scribe passed carelessly by, or looked on and listened with scornful ear—in these, and in such places as these, were the glad tidings first proclaimed.

Here then we have the highest warrant and the noblest example for out-of-door preaching.

Since then the poor have had the Gospel preached unto them in the streets, sometimes effectively, always effectively when the preacher is well informed and in earnest. The masses have a quick instinct for propriety. They are not grammarians—not at least in the critical sense—but they detect bad grammar, and detect bad elocution, and can readily distinguish between rant and oratory; they are not theologians, but can easily discriminate the doctrine of love from that of condemnation. In the eye and in the voice—in the words and in the gestures of the speaker the poor can without doubt or difficulty distinguish the hypocrite from the man who has their well-being at heart. They can also, in their own way of criticism, discriminate the vain-glorious preacher or stump orator, from the genuine disciple of the Fisherman of Galilee.

Street preaching a few years back was the vocation of sour sectaries, having their own peculiar crotchets to proclaim. They were rather the propagandists of a favourite dogma than the promulgators of the eternal truth. More often they sat on the Mount of Bitterness than on the Mount of Blessings, saying their "amens" to curses rather than to benedictions. The street preacher of the past was in many instances seedy; but this, perhaps, he could not help. Unwashed, unshorn, and unshaven—but this he could have helped. Cleanliness and godliness generally go together. His voice was sometimes harsh, his eloquence of the raving order, or of that greasy kind, "which," as John Milton says, "gives a vomit to God himself." Men and boys came to scoff, and did not remain or go home to pray; and religious truths were so translated and twisted as to supply the mocker with a new joke, and the

sceptic with a new missile. No blessings were bestowed on the meek, the righteous, the long-suffering, or the well-doing. The "tub" or the "bench" was not the pedestal of the Beatitudes, but one from which, in the language of Robert Burns "tidings of damnation" were hurled at the heads of all who dared dissent from the doctrine of the preacher. The indifferent were not roused, the callous not softened, the crooked not straightened. No hope was held out for heretics. The sermons of street preachers in bygone times did not in too many cases lead to an increased consumption of soap, nor to diminished consumption of strong drink—did not relieve the crowd at the bar of the public-house, did not lead neighbours to love one another, did not in short lead to the practice of any of the christian graces or virtues. Men were called upon to think of their precious souls and of their lost condition, but generally went away with vaguer notions of soul than ever, and a more indefinite idea of the meaning of the word "lost."

The times have greatly changed, and with them the character of street preaching. Men of noble and gentle birth, who have been well educated—men of intelligence, who know the bible and the world, and the weaknesses and temptations of the poor, and who care more for truth and purity and good works than for metaphysical dogmas, go about in London to preach in narrow lanes, in obscure corners, in crowded but wretched streets, the pure words of truth.

Around them collect poor brethren and sisters, who listen in the drizzling rain or the burning sunshine. To them the simple word is read, the simple hymn is sung, and a simple discourse on the great verities of the Christian religion preached. The audience in some of our London streets is rather rough in appearance. The men are frequently in their worst, and the women not always in their best attire. The preacher, perhaps, would like to have before him a tidier congregation. He would like to see these men and women without rags upon their bodies; he would like to see their children well washed and combed and shod. But he is not ashamed of his audience, and he gives the best and kindest counsel which he can bestow.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of good which has been effected of late years in London, and other large towns, by means of street preaching, and other kindred endeavours, for the improvement of the masses. One thing, however, may be readily observed by those who have made the London poor their study for the last ten or twenty years. Profane and ribald language is not so common, and religion is not so much as formerly the subject of flippant or indecent jests. Another beneficial change which may be remarked is, that obscene talk is now almost wholly banished from places of public resort. Honest and sensible street preaching has undoubtedly contributed to this welcome change. Many a word of the sermon has lit with power the soul of some poor creature, awakening the recollection of the prayer said in childhood at a mother's knee, the hymn of the Sunday-school, the father's kindly counsel, the mother's tender entreaty. We have seen occasionally at these street preachings women moved to tears, and strong men softened and made thoughtful. It was in a dingy street a few weeks since, on a week-day afternoon, when we turned aside to listen to the exhortations of a city missionary. He was not an educated man, but he was a sincere man. His discourse was on the parable of the "Prodigal Son," and when he described the repentance of the long lost one, "I will arise and go to my father," and when the father seeing him afar off—ran, embraced, and kissed him—and how the feast of welcome was prepared—and how the Father in Heaven is always ready to forgive and welcome home the truly penitent sons and daughters who have gone astray—bosoms heaved and eyes wept—and possibly some of the creatures who heard this finest of parables truthfully expounded, went to their miserable abodes that night, having dreams of that Heavenly Father and of a country where there are many mansions in which the weary heartbroken outcasts of earth, being purified by sufferings here below, receive a welcome so loving as to be deemed an ample compensation for all the toils and trials and pains of their dreary pilgrimage in this life.

VISIT OF PRINCE NAPOLEON TO THE GRAVING DOCKS.—On Monday, his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon visited the Thames Graving Docks, and proceeded, under the guidance of Mr. Beattie, the secretary, and other officials of the company, to inspect the working of the system. The large ship *Astronomer*, 1,300 tons, belonging to Messrs. Harrison and Co., of Liverpool, was lifted; and all the pontoons being engaged, the distinguished visitor had an excellent opportunity of seeing several first-class ships high and dry, undergoing repairs of all kinds. The secretary having fully explained this system of docking vessels at all states of the tide, and its peculiar adaptation to iron ships, in consequence of full exposure to the drying influence of the air, the Prince expressed himself highly gratified with what he had seen, and, having thanked the officials for the courteous manner in which he had been received, returned by special train to London.

THE SEXES IN SCOTLAND.—It appears from the Scottish census, just published, that of the 3,062,294 persons in Scotland on the 8th of April, 1861, only 1,449,848 were males, while 1,612,446 were females, being an excess of 162,598 females, or in the proportion of 111.2 females for every 100 males. These numbers, however, it must be remembered, do not take account of the large number of Scotsmen who are serving in the army, navy, and mercantile shipping, and who in the census returns are only represented by the number of military or of seamen actually in Scotland or on its coasts when the census was taken. As compared with England, however, the proportion of females in Scotland is disproportionately great.



STREET PREACHING.

Varieties

AN army of 600,000 men carry on their shoulders 15,000 tons, and eat 600 tons of provisions, and drink 1,200 hogsheds of water per day.

CONVENIENT.—The following excellent arrangement is in vogue on the line of railroad from Chicago to Philadelphia, United States. A boy goes round with a card through the cars, with numberless refreshments printed thereon, with the price attached to each, including tea and coffee, and you check such as you want, which are speedily brought to you on a salver from the commissary car.

VIRGINIA.—The State of Virginia, the "old dominion," the "mother of States," and "birth-place of presidents," merits a prominent place in the chronicles of the republic; we must speak of her as she was, not as she is, for at present she is a battle-field. Virginia is bounded north by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; east by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean; west by Kentucky and Ohio; and south by North Carolina and Tennessee. Its extent from north to south is 220 miles; from east to west, 376 miles; and contains an area of about 64,000 square miles. No State of the Union enjoys a more liberal share of natural advantages than has fallen to the lot of this favoured commonwealth. Her central position, productive soil, vast mineral treasures, forests of valuable timber, navigable rivers, secure harbours, commodious ports, and a climate averaging a medium temperature, are among the signal blessings of its many inhabitants. The Alleghany range of mountains, covers the whole middle section of the State, and gives it a rugged surface. To the productions of the North, this State adds the sweet potato, tobacco, and cotton of the South; apples and wheat here meet cotton and tobacco. The annual agricultural products of Virginia were immense, rising above 60,000,000 lbs. of tobacco; 40,000,000 bushels of corn; 12,000,000 bushels of wheat; 12,000,000 bushels of oats, besides cotton, potatoes, rye, barley, buckwheat, and valuable products of the dairy, the orchard and the garden. A new impulse has late been given to agriculture, and by the aid of guano, waste lands were fast becoming fertile fields. Virginia has valuable mines of gold, iron, and coal. An extension of her lines of railroad will better develop these, and other internal resources of great value, at present unproductive, and will add to her great wealth. Virginia had 13 colleges with 1,097 students; 482 academies, with 11,083 students; and 1,561 primary schools, with 35,331 scholars. These are in many instances handsomely endow'd; and the school fund income, added to the taxation for educational purposes, yields a handsome income. Virginia has 2,383 churches, of which 1,025 are Methodist, 649 Baptist, 249 Presbyterian, 173 Episcopal, and others of various denominations. The population

of Virginia, in 1860, was—free, 1,105,194 slaves, 490,887; total, 1,596,083.

REMEDY FOR BRONCHITIS.—The following is given as an excellent remedy for bronchitis:—Take common mullin leaves, dry and rub fine, and smoke them three or four times a day in a new pipe, taking care to draw the smoke well into the throat.

TO PRESERVE MEAT IN SUMMER.—Coating meat with dry wheaten flour will retain it sweet for a threefold lengthened period, even in tropical climates, the flour acting as an isolator against air and moisture. Decomposition will not occur at the temperature of freezing; this proves the great advantage of ice-chests for the preservation of food.

PAPER-FOLDING MACHINE.—The object of this invention, patented to Lewis E. Osborn, of New Haven, Conn., is to obtain a machine which will be capable of being applied directly to a printing press, and operated automatically therefrom, receive the printed sheets from the press and discharge them in a folded state, the sheets being folded one or more times—that is to say, in folio, quarto, octavo form, &c., as may be desired. The invention is more especially designed for folding newspapers for mailing, but may be advantageously used for folding other printed sheets. The invention consists in the employment or use of one or more pairs of rollers provided with fingers or nippers and conveying tapes, in connection with adjustable holding tapes, one or more feeders fitted in the fly, and in a feeding frame. All arranged so as to effect the desired end.

LENGTH, WEIGHT, AND MEASURE.—The French standard of length is the metre, which is one ten-millionth of the distance from the equator to the pole; it is equal to 39.37079 inches, or very nearly 3.281 English feet. One English mile contains 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards. The acre contains 43,560 square feet. One mile square contains 640 acres. The circumference of a circle is equal to the diameter multiplied by 3.1416. The area of a circle is equal to the square of the diameter multiplied by 0.7854. The United States standard gallon contains 231 cubic inches; and the United States standard bushel contains 2,150.52 cubic inches. A cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 lbs.; a foot of hard wood, green, 62 lbs.; air-dried, 46 lbs.; kiln-dried, 40 lbs.; a foot of soft wood, green, weighs 38 lbs.; air-dried, 30 lbs.; kiln-dried, 28 lbs. A cubic foot of cast-iron weighs 450 lbs.; of wrought iron, 480 lbs.; of oak, 50 to 65 lbs.; of coal 75 to 95 lbs.; sandstone, 110 lbs.; granite, 180 lbs.; brickwork, 95 lbs.

TO PREVENT THE NAILS GROWING DOWN INTO THE TOES.—This is a very troublesome, and sometimes dangerous thing, for I know an instance of toes having to be amputated in consequence. But the cure is very simple. Take a sharp-pointed knife, and cut a little furrow all along the top of the nail lengthwise. As it fills up, repeat it and repeat. This will cause the nail to contract at the top, and so loosen its hold from the flesh. Persevere until the difficulty is entirely overcome.

Wit and Wisdom.

WHY should the watering-places furnish the most men for the army?—Because everyone goes there to recruit.

TWO lovers, like the two halves of a divided bank-note, however widely separated, always correspond with each other.

IF you would have applause, don't excel others too far. You can't keep in the world's eye, if you soar out of sight.

SATAN was but a young snake when he tempted our parents with apples. He is about six thousand years older now, and more cunning in his means of temptation.

WHAT is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog?—One is assaulting with intent to kill, and the other a killing with intent to salt.

A lady who had a silk gown spoilt in being re-coloured, brought an action against the establishment, and summoned several of the workmen to give their dying testimony.

A YANKEE has just invented a suspender that so contracts on your approach to water, that the moment you come to a puddle it lifts you over, and drops you on the opposite side.

A "BOIL,"—Noah Webster thus expounds easy words with hard ones:—"A boil," he says, "is a circumscribed subcutaneous inflammation, characterised by a pointed pustular tumour, and suppurating with a central core—a peruncus."

PATRIOTISM.—A Maine editor thus distinguishes between different sorts of patriotism:—"Some esteem it sweet and decorous to die for one's country; others regard it sweeter to live for one's country; and yet others hold it to be sweeter still to live upon one's country."

OSMUND'S REBUS.—What is the difference between a man doing *riens-ais* in the festive dance and a man who has dropped his photograph in an omnibus?—The one faces his miss, while the other misses his face.

FROM THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—A friend of ours, who is acquainted with navigation, having read that "the yards of the school-ship have been sent aloft," wishes to know "if these yards are the boys' play-grounds."

LIVING COOL.—Lewy W., while entering his cold bed in a cold winter night exclaimed, "Of all the ways of getting a living, the worst a man could follow would be going about town such nights as these, and getting into bed for folks."

THE ECONOMIST AT HOME.—The editor who wrote his editorials with chalk on the soles of his shoes, and went barefoot while the boys set up the copy, has purchased a ream of second-hand envelopes, and engaged a girl to turn them inside out.

MOONY.—A young person rode ten miles in a sleigh with a pretty girl one moonlight night, with the intention of popping the question, but all he said was, "It is quite moony to-night." "Yes," she replied, "muchly." And there wasn't another word said.

IMPROVED BABY-SPANKER.—Since the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* had their fight the inventor of the Household Baby-Spanker has had his machine iron-clad. Wood is going all out of use, and iron is coming into fashion. These machines are grand things for crushing out household rebellions, and if the babies are not iron-clad they work like a charm.

COMMENCING EARLY.—A brutal teacher whipped a little boy for pressing the hands of a little girl who sat next to him at school, after which he asked the child "why he squeezed the girl's hand?" "Because," said the little fellow, "it looked so pretty I couldn't help it." How very natural!

THE BACHELOR.—When you hear an old bachelor say he is happy living alone; that he hates women, but considers them a necessary nuisance, and only fit to bake and sew; know he has been jilted by some merciless coquette, and his days are passed in mourning, not for his sins but over blighted hopes.

SLEEPILY.—Two little girls had gone to sleep, as usual, in the same bed. Sarah had pushed and kicked in her sleep till Mary was almost out. She called "Sarah, lie along, you've crowded me clear on to the edge of the bed." Sarah was half asleep, and fretted out, "Can't you stick and hang till morning?"

GOING IR BLIND.—"How charmingly those blinds of yours are painted!" remarked Incubus to his friend Succubus, who was furnishing a new and nuptial abode. "They are," replied Succubus, with his blandest smile, "and you will be surprised, perhaps, when I tell you they are the work of a blind painter."

NOT A DROP TO DRINK.—A pamphlet on "The Evil of Liquor Drinking" is just now, in spite of its name, having a great run in Boston. Nobody in that city now shrinks anything, the eminent chemists having undertaken to supply the bar room with our old-fashioned cocktails, punches in powder, crystallized colblers, and granulated goes generally.

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To be had at all Railway Stations, Book-stalls, Book-sellers, and News-vendors.

VISITORS' GUIDE TO THE METROPOLIS.

PARK OF ENGLAND.—Except holidays, from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, when strangers are at liberty to walk through.

BOTANIC GARDENS, Kew.—The botanic gardens, hothouses, and museums, are open daily, from one o'clock until dusk (from two on Sundays). Christmas-day also excepted, free.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten until four o'clock.

PAINTING GALLERY.—Every day except Sunday, from ten until five.

COAL EXCHANGE MUSEUM.—The public are admitted free to the museum on the first Monday in each month, from twelve until four o'clock.

CHURCHES.—The chapel may be seen for a trifling fee to the pensioner in charge of it, any day, except during Divine Service on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Great Hall may likewise be seen at any time when not in use. The public are admitted to the grounds of the hospital from about ten a.m. until dusk, except during Divine Service on Sunday morning.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The Painted Hall is open every day, free, after the hour of noon, and by payment of 4d. before that hour. On all public holidays the Painted Hall is open free, at the usual hour, for the whole of the day.

GRANDHALL.—Open daily, free. The apartments may be seen by applying to the hall-keeper.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—The State apartments are open gratis every day except Friday, from ten until six o'clock. On Sunday, after 10.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Every Saturday, between ten and four o'clock by tickets, to be obtained gratis at the Lord Great Chamberlain's office, Old Palace-yard, between ten and four o'clock.

INDIA MUSEUM, Whitehall-yard.—Open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten a.m. until four p.m.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Open daily, free.

KENSINGTON (SOUTH) MUSEUM.—Open free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays. Hours from ten a.m. until ten p.m. The students' days are on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, when the public are admitted on payment of 6d. Hours from ten until four p.m.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn-street.—Open every day except Friday, from ten until four. Admission free.

NATIONAL GALLERY, South Kensington.—Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GREAT MEETING OF THE CHILDREN OF THE CHURCH SCHOOLS will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, July 26, when five thousand children will assemble on the Great Hall, and sing a selection of pieces specially arranged for them. Commence at three o'clock.

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